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THE OLD HOME.

[From the Presbyterian.]

I have gone—I cannot always go, you know:
Best 'tis so—
Home across the distant ridges of the years,
With my tears;
And the old house, standing still on the old ground,
There I found.

In the parlor, in my fancy, I could trace
Father's face;
And my mother, with her old accustomed air,
Sitting there;
While beside them brothers, sisters, true and good,
Silent stood.

Through the stillness swam the song of summer bird,
And there stirred
On the wall the leaf flecked sunshine; and its glow
Faded slow;
But from all the loving lips I watched around—
Not a sound.

Then I went up stairs slow entering 'mid their glooms
All the rooms;
And I trod with softened steps along the floor;
Opened doors;
But I never heard a voice or met a soul
In the whole.

Of the breaths that stirred the draperies to and fro
Long ago;
Of the eyes that through the casement used to peep
Out of sleep;
Of the feet that in these chambers used to run—
Now are none.

Of the sunshine pouring downward from the sky,
Blue and high;
Of the leafage and the ancient garden plot,
Brown and hot;
Of the streamlet, and the shingle, and the tide—
These abide.

But beyond its azure vaulting overhead
Are my dead;
Though their graves were dug apart in many lands,
Joning hands;
They have gathered and are waiting till I come.
That is home!

RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

Some Reminiscences of His Mode of Life.

[N. Y. Times.]

John Randolph—of Roanoke, as he styled himself—was born at Cawsons, near the mouth of the Appomattox river, June 3, 1773. He was only 2 years old when his father died, and 15 at the time of his mother's second marriage. She was a brilliant and highly accomplished woman, beautiful in person, amiable in disposition, and of great piety. She left the impression of her own character upon her distinguished son. It was her influence which chastened his tendency to utter self-abandonment, and deepened the intermittent religious thoughtfulness of his naturally impassioned life. It was his frequent confession that she was the only person who ever thoroughly understood him. His career was also changed by the sudden breaking off of an engagement to Miss Maria Ward, the greatest belle of her day in Virginia, concerning whom he once wrote, after her death, to a friend: "I loved, aye, and was loved again, not wisely, but too well." He was educated in the most refined and elegant society of the period. He grew up with Thomas Jefferson, but what he best liked to do in early manhood was to listen to the glowing speeches of Patrick Henry, then at the height of his fame. He was a constant attendant on the sittings of the first Congress, and became so fascinated with this sort of life that, though trained for the legal profession, he became a candidate for Congress in his twenty-sixth year. Concerning this part of his life he once said to his constituents: "I was at Federal Hall, and I saw Washington, but could not hear him take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The Constitution was in its chrysalis state. I saw what Washington did not see, but two other men in Virginia saw it—George Mason and Patrick Henry—the poison under its wings." It was through Patrick Henry that young Randolph became conscious of what he could do. When the great orator of the revolution was taking leave of his constituents he put forth sentiments to which Randolph took exception. With characteristic energy he replied to Henry on the spot, and spoke with such ability and eloquence that the mantle of the one seemed at once to be transferred to the shoulders of the other. In this reply he struck the key-note of his political life, which was the fearless, unceasing championship of State rights, and the aim to prevent, not to promote, legislation. In 1810 he became a resident of Roanoke, in Charlotte county, Va., occupying a large landed estate, and owning hundreds of slaves. Here he lived in the simplest manner, in a log house, in the midst of a dense forest, with yard uninclosed, with trees unpruned, with neither flower nor shrub nor the face of any white person whatsoever to relieve the natural wildness of his home. Here, with the exception of three brief trips to Europe, he resided, when not engaged in Congressional duty, until 1833, having, for the space of 35 years, attracted more attention than any other man in the country. He died suddenly in Philadelphia, when on his way to Europe in search of health, June 24, 1833, and was buried at the foot of a pine tree near his log house, with no monument save a large, unshapely stone, which was hauled by the slaves, at his command, from another part of the plantation, to be used for this purpose whenever he might die.

He was never a well man. He had by nature an extremely nervous temperament—the secret of his wonderful control of his audience—a tall, slender frame, long bony fingers, dark eyes, a withered, wrinkled, beardless face, and carried his person with a graceful yet lofty bearing. His voice had the sweet tones of a woman harmoniously blended with those of a man. His very whisper could be as easily heard as other men's ordinary tones, and his voice was so clear and melodious that it was a positive pleasure to hear him articulate anything. Under any mental excitement his appearance was unusually striking. Once when he was to speak at the Charlotte court-house, it is said "As he saw the people gather round the stand his eye began to kindle, his color to rise; and as he became more and more animated, his eyes sparkled brighter and brighter, and his cheeks grew rosy; the wrinkles on his face seemed to disappear—with the sallowness and langor, and he became almost transfigured." In private life and at home, he kept up his flagging energies by the almost constant use of liquor. Though seldom intoxicated, his habits were precisely those which disturb and derange a naturally delicate constitution, and when in moods of partial derangement, brought on by hard drinking, he was reckless both in conduct and in speech. The neatness of his housekeeping was remarkable. His table was furnished with food of the best quality, dressed in the most palatable manner, and his cellar was furnished with wine and other spirits of the finest description.

In the management of household matters his economy was marked and severe. No useless furniture adorned his dwelling, though what he had was made of the best materials. Always exceedingly cleanly in his habits, and dressing with great care and neatness, he never ceased to be a gentleman in outward dignity and bearing, and his whole style of living was different from what might have been expected. He had an excellent library of about 1,000 volumes, consisting largely of the Latin classics and the standard English literature. These he constantly read, and they imparted tone and dignity to his natural racy and sarcastic speeches.

His special passion was to have the best blooded horses in Virginia. He used to say, many years before he passed away, that he was in a dying state, but his vitality was always in excess of his depression and languor. He often remarked that he never knew what it was to be well an hour, and excessive drinking, begun at first to put away pain and renew nature, at length broke down and destroyed his brilliant mind and his already enfeebled body. In the treatment of slaves his violent fits of uncontrollable rage carried him to great lengths, but he was for the most part a good and kind master. His lofty bearing, and the impression he everywhere unconciously made that he was a man of genius, caused him to appear to their humble minds like a superior being. They lived in fear of him, and were known as the best and politest servants in the county. His male servants invariably took off their hats when they met a white man in the road, and the females always made a courtesy. Mr. Randolph himself never failed to speak to his field hands, and knew the names of all of them. His manner was to take off his hat when he addressed his overseers, and his requirements from them in the way of deference were not less minute. In his relations to neighbors whom he liked he was kind and generous to a fault, but more than one who incurred his displeasure was compelled to seek a home elsewhere. He was always at work for or against the feelings of others. His prejudices were too strong to be molded by the prevailing opinions; neither his Government nor his people suited him; his life was a perpetual strife with the elements around him; he knew neither peace nor rest, and never seemed to be happy unless he was tormenting, frightening, or brow-beating somebody. So great was his eccentricity in this direction that many people thought him insane, but his conduct was the result of temperament and hard drinking. His conversation was such as to impress people who met him at Roanoke or Washington with astonishment at its richness and culture, and yet the man who trampelled without a scruple or remorse upon the feelings of others was softened by the artless attentions of little children, and was often moved to tears when he saw animals whose lives had been needlessly sacrificed. Extremes met him at every turn. He had, as he often said, such a body of constituents as man never had before, but while his genius attracted the multitude, the man himself was not beloved. People always went in crowds to hear him speak in Virginia, and during a long period of public service he was never defeated but once. He preferred to govern by fear rather than by love, and those who were unlucky enough to have voted against him in the election were afterwards the objects of his relentless hate. He began his political life in a contest against Patrick Henry for State rights, and ended it by turning all his weapons of ridicule against Andrew Jackson.

The closing scene of his life is hardly less pathetic than tragic, and is in harmony with the strange incidents of his whole career:

"He now made his preparations to die. He directed John to bring him his father's breast-button; he then directed him to place it in the bosom of his shirt. It was an old-fashioned, large-sized gold stud. John placed it in the bosom-hole of his shirt-bosom; but to fix it completely required a hole on the opposite side. 'Get a knife,' said he, 'and cut one.' A napkin was called for and placed by John over his breast. For a short time he lay perfectly quiet, with his eyes closed. He suddenly roused up and exclaimed, 'Remorse! Remorse!' It was thrice repeated, the last time at the top of his voice, with great agitation. He cried out: 'Let me see the word. Get a dictionary. Let me see the word.' 'There is none in the room, Sir,'

"'Write it down then—let me see the word?' The Doctor picked up one of his cards, 'Randolph of Roanoke,' 'Shall I write on this card?' 'Yes; nothing more proper.' The word 'remorse' was then written in pencil. He took the card in a hurried manner and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. 'Write on the back,' he exclaimed. It was done so and handed him again. He was extremely agitated. 'Remorse! You have no idea what it is; you can form no idea of it whatever. It has contributed to bring me to my present situation, but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and I hope I have obtained pardon. Now let John take your pencil and draw a line under the word,' which was accordingly done. 'What am I to do with the word?' inquired the Doctor. 'Put it in your pocket; take care of it; when I am dead look at it.'"

FRIENDSHIP.

My dearest thoughts unite to name your friend,
You who have given me of your heart and mind
In rich profusion, till I fear to find
Your generous love grown weary in the end;
But well it is that our two lives should blend,
Like leaves by tranquil breezes intertwined—
For we are of a sad, communing kind
Who love strange gods and wander as they wend.

Through all the growth of time you have not lost
That faith in what my life has vaguely told
In words that falter with the weight of song;
The world may marvel little at the cost
Wherewith a human heart is bought or sold—
Yet we have learned it wisely and are strong.

A BLAZE OF TRIUMPH.

JOHN BULL SOLILOQUIZES.

There! shout away till your strained throats are hoarse.
He is the hero of the day, of course!
Grudge him his *kudos!* Impotent and mean?
How the House rose at him! Was ever seen
So bright a blaze of triumph? This the man
Scoffed at for mountebank and charlatan,
The jesting juggler of St. Stephen's stage,
A fop in youth, and a *farceur* in age!
Yet, as the echoes of his triumph die
On the shout-shaken air of bland July,
Doubts, thronging and persistent, will break out,
To mar the music of the acclaiming shout.
Apres? There's first the bill: small matter that,
If the game's worth the candle. Toss the hat
At Cæsar's triumph, and 'tis ever found
That, after tossing, you've to pass it round.
John Bull's disposed to fill his to the brim,
Tribute, not to his policy, but to him;
Whose triumph's due to patience, pluck and tact,
Reserve in utterance, and resolve to act;
But his "high policy"—that cloudland dim
Shot with strange lights of wild and whirling whim?
Leaps in the dark? Yes we've had *quantum suff.*
Of those in this long game of Blindman's Buff;
But to assist the Russ in the rough work
Of cutting up the empire of the Turk,
Then, *presto!* in a transformation scene
Change colors, and as Turk's friend pose serene;
After we've fought for right with boast and brag,
Cut in the game, and sudden pouch our swag!

* * * * * * * * * * *

Well, let us hear what he may have to say:
Meanwhile, proclaim him lion of the day.
Midst thunders of applause and blaze of rockets,
Who cares to think of principles or pockets?

Be his part good or bad, he has played it well,
And they stand chance of cuffs that will not swell
The shout that shakes the House from floor to rafter;
That's for the man! His work waits judgment after.

—*Punch.*

AT TWENTY PACES, WITH RIFLES.

A California Duel in 1853 Between Col. Hayes and Editor Nugent.

Judge Edward McGowan gives in the San Francisco *Post* of August 3 some reminiscences of aduel in California, in the year when the "Forty-niners" were still the leading men of the State. During the convention to revise the city charter in 1853 the San Francisco *Herald*, edited by John Nugent, had severely criticised some of the delegates and Col. Tom Hayes, as President of the convention, replied in a bitter card published in the *Whig*. A challenge was at once sent by Nugent. Judge McGowan relates the events on the ground as follows:

"It was a beautiful morning of the 10th of June, 1853. When we arrived all parties were on the ground. We tossed up for position and the word, which was won by Hamilton Bowie, Esq., Mr. Nugent's second. When we came to load the weapons, Nugent's friends had selected the one Dr. Gwin had used in the duel between him and Hon. Joseph McCorkle, and we had selected one belonging to me for Hayes. The other party insisted that our rifle should be loaded with their powder. We objected to this, as it had not been agreed upon by the parties who drew and signed the articles for the meeting. They had the best rifle, but neither Mr. Green nor myself had offered any objection to their using it. They had selected their own rifle and amunition, and we claimed the same privilege. There was considerable parley over this, and we finally agreed that Hon. John Hackett, now Recorder of the City of New York, should load both weapons in the presence of the seconds and friends of both parties, each using their own powder. When Hayes' rifle came to be loaded, I handed Mr. Hackett a full charge and a half charge of powder. He looked rather astonished. This amount of powder was necessary to make the shooting of his weapon effective. I was familiar with it. I then handed him the bullet and saw that it was well rammed home. The articles for the meeting were read by Mr. Bowie, and the principals placed in position. I faced Col. Hayes and put into his hands the rifle with the hair trigger set. At the words: "Are you ready, gentlemen?" Hayes' weapon, from a jar or a touch of the set trigger, went off into the air. This caused some confusion, and Mr. Bowie approached me and said that he would take his principal and retire from the field. I replied: 'Mr. Bowie, this is purely accidental. We are here to render you the satisfaction demanded of us, and shall remain in the field till you signify to us that you have received it.' It was all arranged, however, and we loaded up Hayes' piece again, and at the word fire, after they had wheeled into position, both missed.

"After we had loaded for a second shot Mr. Broderick, who was watching events, told me to say to Tom not to fire till the word two, as he had observed that Mr. Nugent could not get around well on account of the wound in his leg, received in the Cottar duel. I gave the information to Tom, and he did as directed. At the second fire Nugent "shot wide of the mark," and Hayes drew his body down, taking deliberate aim, and fired and hit his adversary in the right arm; the bullet entered below the elbow, shattering his arm, entered his side, and passed out near the shoulder blade, causing a painful but not dangerous wound. After Mr. Nugent had fired he brought his weapon to an 'order arms,' stood erect, keeping his position, awaiting his adversary's shot. What a terrible moment it was for his friends who were looking on!

"He fell gracefully forward. Mr. Broderick ran to him, and called for some one to bring a glass of water. There was an Irish cavalry company present, of which Col. Hayes was captain, and they rent the air with wild shouts of joy. Some of them attempted to rush up and embrace their Captain. We kept them at bay as well as we could, and Joe Stokes flourished a revolver in aiding us. I called out to them to keep back, that they were killing us with kindness.' I felt mortified that my friends and the friends of my principal should act in this (to say the least) indecorous manner, but, under the excitement of the moment, they had forgotten their manhood, and were also overjoyed at their Captain coming off victor in the fight.

"In a few moments Mr. Bowie addressed me, stating that he would take his principal from the field. I bowed to him, placed Col. Hayes in a carriage, and drove to his residence, where we dined.

"Afterward Col. Tom Hayes and Mr. Nugent became inseparable friends, upon the principle, I suppose, of *Colonel Damas* in the play of the Lady of Lyons,' 'How well I like a man after I have once fought him,'"

Training Schools for Nurses.

[Boston Letter in Springfield Republican.]

The work of training nurses in hospitals seems to be going on in Boston now quite as well, upon the whole, as in any city either here or in England, unless Liverpool be an exception. Three of the four principal Boston hospitals—the Massachusetts General, the City and the New England Woman's Hospitals—now systematically train their nurses, and most of the nursing at these hospitals is done by pupils or graduates of the training schools. That of the Massachusetts Hospital now numbers more then 40 pupils, who are trained for two years, and graduated to the number of 20 or more in a year. I have been comparing the cost of this school—less than $4,000 a year as now managed—with the cost of the original training-school of this class, established by Florence Nightingale, at St. Thomas' Hospital in London, in June, 1860. By the report of the Nightingale fund for the year 1877, it appears that the Nightingale School at St. Thomas' Hospital last year graduated 27 "probationer nurses," who had completed their training of a year, and that the average number of pupils in the school was about 32. The cost of the school was £1,305—say $6,500, which, divided among the 27 graduates, would make the cost of each about $240. If divided among the resident pupils, the average cost would be a little less—$201. In the Boston school, calling the number of graduates 20, the average cost for each graduate would be less than $200, while for each resident pupil the average cost would not come up to $100. Since these pupils stay two years instead of one, as in the English school, the average cost of each one for her whole course comes nearly to $200. The difference in cost between the English and the American school seems to be due to the fact that the Boston Hospital pays the wages of pupils, while in the London Hospital the school fund pays the lower rate of wages there adopted. The London pupils, upon graduating, go usually into hospital service or as district nurses among the sick poor, while in Boston about half the graduates now go into private nursing. No system has yet been devised here for district nursing among the poor, as in London and Liverpool, but the excellent plan proposed by Mrs. James T. Fields and other benevolent persons in Boston for co-operation in public and private charity may be extended so as to include systematic nursing, which is often ten times more important to the poor than any other form of relief. The nursing in our public almshouses also needs to be greatly improved, and will be whenever energetic physicians are given the oversight of them.

Grecian Beauty.

[London Society.]

Much has been said in praise of Grecian beauty, and the men are handsome in every sense of the word; we might well imagine them to have been the models of Phidias and Praxiteles. Their large eyes, black as jet, sparkle with glances of fire, while the long, silky eyelashes soften the expression and give a dreamy appearance of melancholy. Their teeth are small, white and well set; a fine regular profile, a pale olive complexion, and a tall, elegant figure realize an accomplished type of distinction. As to the women, they seem to have left physical perfection to the men; some possess fine eyes and hair, but as a rule they have bad figures, and some defect in the face generally spoils the good features. It is among them, however, that the old Oriental customs are most strictly preserved; while the men are gradually undergoing the process of civilization, they, in a moral point of view, remain stationary, and are just as they were fifty years ago. It may, indeed, be said that, with the exception of Athens, the women possess no individual existence, and count as nothing in society; the men have reserved every privilege for themselves, leaving to their helpmates the cares of the house and family. In the towns, where servants are kept, they are of the poorest class of peasants, who know nothing, and receive miserable wages.

The families are generally large—seven or eight little children demand a mother's constant attention. The morning begins by directing the work of each servant, repeating the same thing a hundred times, scolding, screaming, even beating them, to be understood. In the evening, when the children are sleeping, if there remains some little time, the poor worn-out mother sits down to her spinning-wheel to spin silk, to sew or knit, or, if it be summer time, to look after her silk worms and cocoons, happy if she has not to do the work of her incompetent servants over again.

Where Kosciusko Fell.

[N. Y. Times.]

Poetry frequently conveys false impressions which remain on the mind uncorrected by acts. Campbell's couplet,

> "Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
> And Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell,"

has induced many persons to believe that the gallant Pole died in battle. He did fall from his horse, covered with wounds, at the engagement of Macieowice (1794) with the words, "This is the end of Poland." Taken prisoner and held as such for some time, the Emperor Paul (of Russia) on his accession, gave him liberty, an estate with 1,500 serfs, and a sum of money, and restored his sword. He afterward returned the money and resigned the estate, having declined on the spot the sword, with the remark that he had no further use or need of it, as he no longer had a country in whose service he might draw it. He revisited the United States, was granted a tract of land and a pension, and went back to France, engaging in agricultural pursuits near Fontainbleau. Later, he went to Switzerland, making his home at Soleure, whence he sent a deed of manumission to all the serfs upon his Russian estate. The year following, he was killed by the fall of his horse over a precipice, the fatal accident occuring 23 years after the battle of Macieowice. So much for fact against a jingling couplet, which sticks to the memory, while the facts readily slip away.

Horatio Seymour, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, is not an impossible successor to Conkling in the Senate,

THURMAN'S SPEECH.

He Vindicates His Consistency as a Greenbacker,

And Declares for the Substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank Notes.

Republican Extravagance as Compared With Democratic Economy.

A Few Telling Words on the Presidential Fraud.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAMILTON, OHIO, August 13.—Senator Thurman made his opening speech of the campaign to a large Democratic meeting held here to-day. After being introduced, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:—I have seen several statements in the public press to the effect that the object of my appointment to address you to-day was that I "should sound the key note of the campaign." I wish, in the very outset of my remarks, to disclaim any such pretension. Under free institutions, it is for the people to give the key note; and, so far as the Democracy of Ohio are concerned, they have discharged that duty in the platform adopted by our late State Convention. I stand squarely on that platform. I have advocated its principles heretofore and I shall continue to advocate them.

VINDICATES HIS CONSISTENCY ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Perhaps this is all I should say about myself; but, inasmuch as, in certain quarters, I am denounced as a man who has surrendered his convictions to appease a popular clamor, it may be pardonable in me to occupy a few moments in repelling this charge. The accusation has reference to my support of the financial plank in the platform. Now, what is this financial plank? It condemns contraction of the currency; demands the repeal of the Resumption act; advocaees "the removal of restrictions to the coinage of silver, and the re-establishment of silver as a money metal, the same as gold—the same as it was before its fraudulent demonetization; the gradual substitution of United States legal tender paper for national bank notes, and its permanent establishment as the sole paper money of the country, made receivable for all dues to the Government, and of equal tender with coin—the amount of such issues to be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people assurance of stability in the volume of currency, and the consequent stability of the value; no further increase in the bonded debt, and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes, but the gradual extinction of the public debt, rigid economy, the reduction of expenditures in all branches of the public service, and a tariff for revenue only." These are the financial doctrines of the platform, and now, I confidently defy my critics, one and all, to name any vote that I have given, during nine years that I have sat in the Senate, that was inconsistent with these principles. I have steadily opposed contraction ever since it was inaugurated. I spoke and voted against the Resumption act when it passed, and at the last session of Congress voted for its repeal. I worked hard to restore silver to the place it held before its demonetization. Several years ago I drew a resolution for our State convention favoring the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and that resolution, injudiciously amended, as I believe every one now admits, was passed by the convention. I was one of the first to propose in the Senate that greenbacks should be receivable for custom duties, and at the last session I voted for the bill making them thus receivable. I have been the advocate of a stable currency, and your platform demands stability. I have contended that the precious metals ought not to be demonetized and the platform asserts the same doctrine. I have spoken and voted against an increase of our bonded debt. I have advocated, to the best of my ability, strict economy, reduction of expenditures, and a revenue tariff. My course, therefore, has been perfectly consistent with the platform of our convention, as the journals and debates of the Senate will show. And I beg leave to add that I have never given a vote, in the nine years I have sat in the Senate, to which exception was taken by the Democracy of Ohio, so far as I know or have ever heard.

Fellow-citizens, I trust that I have not offended propriety or good taste by making these few remarks about myself. You are a portion of my constituents and have a right to know whether I have represented you corectly or otherwise. If I have a reputation worth preserving, it is for your interest as well as mine that it shall not be unjustly tarnished. But enough upon this theme.

GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

When the currency part of the platform is carefully scrutinized, it will be found that its principal feature is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes. I think that I do them no injustice when I say that the leaders of the Republican party are in favor of directly the opposite course—that is to say, they would retire all the greenbacks in order that their places might be filled with national bank notes. Let either course be taken and the metallic money of the country remains the same. Use either kind of paper and the amount of coin in actual circulation, apart from the small coins used for change, will be comparatively small, so long as one and two and five dollar notes are freely issued, for such notes always drive coin out of circulation. And whenever conversion into coin is practicable and desirable, it will be just as easy to convert greenbacks as to convert bank notes. The question then is narrowed down to this. Shall our paper money be national bank notes or greenbacks? For several reasons that I will briefly state, I think that the latter are preferable.

OPPOSED TO A PERMANENT NATIONAL DEBT.

1. In the first place, a national bank currency means the indefinite perpetuation of the national debt. The national banks, so far as their circulation is concerned, are founded on that debt. It is the security for their notes; and whenever the debt be paid the banks must retire their circulation and cease to issue notes. In order, therefore, to perpetuate their privilege of issuing notes, they must strive to perpetuate the national debt. And you may rest assured that they will do so, and the influence of more than two thousand such institutions, spread all over the country, will be very powerful indeed.

Now, I am not one of those who believe that a national debt is a national blessing. I believe that the reverse of this is true, and that such a debt is a national curse. To say nothing of its corrupting influences, its drain of the resources of the people to pay interest is fearfully oppressive, especially when a large portion of the debt is held abroad. In a comparatively brief period the amount of interest paid exceeds the principal of the debt, while the drain continues in undiminished force. Heavy taxation is the necessary result, and every one who has studied the subject knows that oppressive taxation is one of the worst foes to the industry and prosperity of a country. It is true that the national debt cannot be speedily paid, but we ought not to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of its payment. The national bank-notes are such an obsticle and for that reason are objectionable. Your platform wisely advocates "the gradual extinction of the public debt." It thus favors its honest payment, and opposes its indefinite perpetuation. And in strict harmony with this principle, it condemns a bank note system that tends to perpetuate it.

NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM CONFINES THE MONEY POWER.

2. A second objection to the national bank system is, that it tends to combine, concentrate, and intensify the money power. I shall indulge in no declamation against the money power. I seek to excite no passion, no prejudice. I wish to reason fairly, and I wish you to judge fairly. And I do reason fairly when I say that, in view of the undoubted fact that during the whole period of the unlimited sway of the Republican party, the legislation of Congress steadily favored the monied interest and thereby greatly added to the burthens of the people; that the purchasing power of money has immensely increased while the exchangeable or purchasing power of everything else has remained stationary or has diminished; and in view of the further fact that the national bank system confers special privileges upon the banks that no other institutions and no individuals enjoy; that it combines more than two thousand institutions now, and, if perpetuated, may combine thousands more, in a common purpose and with a common interest to maintain their power and prolong their privileges; that these institutions are scattered all over the Republic and, acting openly or in secret, are able to influence legislatures, Congresses, and thousands of voters; it is not injustice, but, on the contrary, it is the expression of a wise anxiety to suggest that such a system is fraught with danger to the prosperity of the people and to the purity of their government. If, in the time of Andrew Jackson, the existence of a national bank, with a capital of only thirty-five millions of dollars, and a few branches here and there, was considered dangerous to the welfare and the institutions of the country, what shall we say of a wide-spread combination of two thousand national banks, now wielding nearly five hundred millions of capital and destined, if perpetuated, to vastly multiply in number, and control thousands of millions?

IT TAKES MILLIONS ANNUALLY FROM THE PEOPLE.

3. A third objection to the National Bank circulation is, that it is a special privilege that puts many millions of dollars annually into the pockets of the shareholders and takes many millions annually out of the pockets of the people.

The general rule is that a person pays interest upon what he owes; but, in the case of a bank note, this rule is reversed. The note is a debt due by the bank, but instead of paying interest upon it, the bank is authorized to loan it as money and take interest upon the loan. It thus enjoys a privilege that no one else enjoys. It draws interest upon its own indebtedness, and this privilege of the National banks brings them an annual income of probably twenty millions of dollars. Their aggregate circulation is in round numbers, three hundred and twenty-two millions. It may be reasonably assumed that three hundred millions of these notes are loaned at an average rate of interest of at least seven per cent. If so, the annual interest they receive from the loan, not the money, not of capital, but of their own indebtedness, is twenty-one million dollars. And this sum is taken out of the annual product of the country, before that product is divided between labor and capital. The general rule is, that the product of human industry is ultimately divided between labor and capital; but when a bank note circulation is used the banks first step in, and by virtue of their special privilege, take a large slice in the shape of interest upon their own indebtedness. In the case of our National banks, this slice, as we have seen, amounts to twenty-one millions every year. Now if there can be no sound paper currency but bank notes, then there is nothing left for us but to bear this burthen or try to reduce the amount of exaction. But if the greenback is as good as the bank note, and nobody denies that it is, why should it not be substituted for the bank note, and an end put to the exaction?

And, consider further, that for every greenback it has issued, the Government has received value. That greenback has paid for services rendered, or materials furnished, or it has discharged a portion of the interest bearing public debt. There is thus a saving to the Government or to the people, of an amount equal to interest upon the outstanding greenback circulation; for, had the greenback not been issued, the Government would have had to raise the money, by loan or taxation, to meet its expenditures. If it raised it by loan it would, of course, have to pay interest upon the loan. If it raised it by taxation, the taxpayers lose the interest their money would have earned had they not been compelled to give it to the Government.

The greenbacks now outstanding amount to $346,681,016. Computing interest upon this sum at the lowest rate at which the Government can borrow money, 4 per cent, and we have an annual saving to the people, resulting from the use of the greenback, of $13,867,240. But if greenbacks were substituted for the $322,000,000 of national bank-notes now outstanding, there would be a further saving to the people of 4 per cent. annually on that sum, namely, $12,888,000—making a total annual saving by the use of the greenback of $26,747,240. From this, however, deduct the taxes on their circulation paid by the banks, amounting to about three millions annually, and the net saving would be about twenty-three and three-quarter millions. Perhaps in strictness, this deduction for taxes ought not to be made, for it is probable that the banks throw the burthen of the taxation upon their customers, who in turn shift it to the shoulders of those with whom they deal, until, like all other taxation, it finally falls upon the great body of consumers, the people.

OBJECTIONS TO SUBSTITUTION OF GREENBACKS CONSIDERED.

I have thus given you, fellow-citizens, some reasons in favor of substituting greenbacks for bank notes. I now proceed to consider the only objection to the substitution that seems to have much weight. It is said that if greenbacks were to constitute our only paper currency, its volume would depend upon the action of Congress, and not upon the natural laws of trade; and that as Congress is liable to be influenced by popular feeling on the one hand, or the arts and appliances of special interests on the other, the currency would be subject to inflation or contraction, as either influence might prevail, to a degree that would be ruinous to business and prosperity.

In answer to this objection, and admitting that it is not without force, I have to say, in the first place, that it is equally potent whether our paper currency be greenbacks exclusively or bank notes exclusively; for, let it be the one or the other, Congress would have the *power* to expand it or contract it at will. For instance, were Congress to repeal the tax on State bank circulation, a multitude of banks would spring up under State laws, and a great inflation of the currency would take place. On the other hand, should Congress retain that tax and retire the greenbacks, as the Republican financiers demand, a frightful contraction would result. In brief, if Congress should have neither sense or honesty, it might, for the time being, ruin the country; but to assume that it would do so would be to condemn our form of Government.

But our platform squarely meets this difficulty. It condemns contraction on the one hand or "kiting" on the other. It demands that "the amount of such issues (greenbacks) be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people an assurance of stability in volume of currency and consequent stability of value," and, in unmistakable terms, it opposes the demonetization, or disuse, of the precious metals. Could anything, I appeal to you, be more conservative than this, if conservatism means to conserve the interests of the people at large and not those of a particular class? Can any intelligent man reasonably object to a policy that preserves gold and silver from destruction and demands a stability in the volume and value of the currency greater than has ever yet been attained?

Fellow-citizens, our platform has been denounced by men who never read it, and by others whose interests or prejudices incline them to misrepresent it; and now the answer I make to them is to ask you to read and to study it. It is in vain for its enemies to say that it means what it does not express. Its language is too plain to be misunderstood by a candid man and the character of the committee that reported, and the convention that adopted it, is sufficient to shield it from the charge of deception. It is an honest platform and means just what it says. It means opposition to monopoly, opposition to special privileges, opposition to contraction of the currency, to the demonetization of the metals, opposition to wasteful expenditure and opposition to a never ending public debt. And it means equal rights and privileges, an honest and stable currency, a strict economy and lighter taxes and a faithful payment of the public debt. It gives no sanction to irreligion and communism: but it fully recognizes the dignity of labor and sincerely sympathises with the laboring man in his toil and privation. It asserts the principles upon which the Government was founded and which are essential to its usefulness and perpetuity. It promotes fraternal feeling throughout the length and breadth of the Republic and condemns sectionalism as the worst foe of the Union. In a word, it is an honest platform of honest men, a patriotic platform for patriots to stand upon.

Fellow-citizens, if I am not in error in what I said, I have given you a sufficient reason why there should be a change in our Federal administration. If our financial policy is correct, that of the Republican party or at least of those who shape its legislation, is wrong. If this be so, then, as soon as the forms of the Constitution will permit, that party should cease to rule. But there are other reasons why there should be a change, and to some of them I wish briefly to call you attention,

REPUBLICAN RULE HAS BEEN VICIOUS AND UNWISE.

The claim of a party in power to a prolongation of its rule necessarily involves an inquiry into its policy and government in the past. If its past rule has been vicious or unwise, prudence obviously dictates that an end, for the time being at least, should be put to its dominion.

Now has the rule of the Republican party since the close of the civil war, thirteen years ago, been wise and beneficent? I think that this question must be answered in the negative. It is not necessary to go into a detailed examination of all its measures, nor could that be done in the limit of a speech, or indeed of many speeches. Nor is it necessary to assert that all its measures have been bad and injurious. It is sufficient to look at the general result, and see whether that is good government and prosperity or the reverse. Now, certainly no one will deny that this country has for the last five years suffered, as perhaps no other country ever did suffer, from depression in every branch of business, in every industrial occupation. The entire body of the producing classes—employers, employes and middle-men—have been affected. Bankruptcies are numbered by tens if not by hundreds of thousands, and the aggregate of losses almost defies computation. The number of laborers thrown out of employment or reduced to half time and diminished wages has been estimated by millions, and however exaggerated the estimate may be, the extent of the evil has no parallel in the history of this if indeed it has in the history of any people. Startling is the fact, and at first view almost incomprehensible, that in a country whose population averages but eleven persons to the square mile there have been, and there are yet thousands destitute of bread. A single interest—the moneyed interest—has flourished and yet flourishes, and that, it is to be remembered, is precisely that interest that has received the fostering care of Republican legislation. Now, my friends, so far as this deplorable state of things is the result of vicious legislation or of the omission of wise legislation, the Republican party, or at least those who have controlled it, are responsible. From the 4th day of March, 1861, to the first Monday in December, 1875, more than fourteen years, that party had uncontrolled power in every department of the Federal Government, and since then it has continued to hold the Senate and the Presidency, and to have the consequent power to negative any measure of relief a Democratic House of Representatives might propose.

Is there, then, any injustice in calling that party to account for the evils the country has suffered and yet suffers? Can it with truth be said that these evils could not be foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not have been avoided or diminished? He would be a bold man who would make that assertion. For, although no government ever was, or will be, omniscient and omnipotent, although disasters have happened that no rulers, however wise, could have foreseen or averted; yet the disasters of which I am speaking are not of that character, and might have been foreseen and, to a great extent, prevented. It is but justice, then, to say to our Republican rulers, you have had every opportunity to do good and avert evil, and you have failed to do either. You have had opportunities such as no other party ever enjoyed to benefit your country, and you have, by want of intelligence or virtue, or both, brought it to the virge of ruin. It is time, high time, that you surrender the reins of government.

HOW THE CURRENCY HAS BEEN CONTRACTED.

And now, fellow-citizens, as pertinent to this topic, let me call your attention to

Continued on Fifth Page.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 17, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
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Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
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As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

THE CAMERON FIGHT.

A Republican paper in Chester county has the exclusive news that ex-Governor TILDEN has given Mr. Chairman SPEER a whole bar'l full of money with which to run the Democratic campaign in Pennsylvania. We only wish it was true, but we fear all the money Mr. SPEER will get will be ten cent and quarter contributions from the mass of the party, with a few larger assessments from candidates. With this he will have to meet the small expenses he allows himself in the way of printing and speakers. With the CAMERON faction it is different. They have the bonanza of QUAY's Philadelphia office, which was created to extract funds from the taxpayers to pay the expenses of the CAMERON-MACKEY canvass, for, although the CAMERONS are said to be liberal with their money, they don't shell out to any great extent when they can force the tax payers to meet their electioneering bills. It is a common boast with the Ring politicians that DON CAMERON will spend a hundred thousand dollars from his private fortune to secure his re-election, and that if he fails to get a majority in the Legislature of his own adherents, and the Nationals hold the balance of power, he will use all the money necessary in Harrisburg next winter, buying up legislators. A way was discovered to overcome this sort of corruption in 1863, when the attempt was made by the senior CAMERON to defeat BUCKALEW's election, and it proved effective. It may not have been strictly regular, but it enforced honesty, and under the circumstances it was the only recourse available. It will serve as a precedent next winter. And it might as well be understood that any purchases of legislators made by CAMERON, outside the Republican party—for within that party his right to barter is undoubted—will be attended with serious and speedy personal consequences to the purchased ones. It will simplify the Senatorial contest somewhat by having this understood beforehand. There is another fact: the Senate into which CAMERON expects to buy his way will have a Democratic majority, and the crookedness which must attend his election will be thoroughly investigated, should such inquiry be demanded.

THE KEHOE CASE.

The press of the State is very generally censuring the Board of Pardons for postponing the KEHOE case until September. The reason assigned was the necessary absence at the late session of Secretary LINN, a member of the Board, but as the Board holds frequent special sessions this need not have prevented it from disposing of the case this month. The delay it is believed will be followed by another delay next month, and so the case will go over the election, and eventually KEHOE will go free. Influential parties appear to be afraid of the enforcement of the law as well as of a reprieve. In one case it might affect the Mollie vote, and in the other the votes of law abiding citizens, so the policy of delay and non-action has been adopted, The political complexion of the case is undoubted and undeniable. KEHOE has had weighty dealings with prominent Republican politicians, and holds in his hands their representation. His case has been passed upon by a jury before a most impartial and competent judge; it has been exhaustively reviewed on motion for a new trial by the same judge; it has been patiently heard by the Supreme Court, whose unanimous judgment affirmed not only the ruling of the Court below but the sufficiency of the evidence and the finding of the jury, and it has been deliberately decided by Governor HARTRANFT's signature to the death warrant. It is now four months since the application has been made for the consideration of the case by the Board of Pardons, and the prayer for clemency was not presented until the death warrant had been issued by the Governor and the day of execution fixed. Other condemned men of the same class, and much less noted in the organized band of murderers in the coal region than KEHOE, who were to be executed on the day named in the KEHOE death warrant, paid the terrible penalty of their crimes on the gallows, while, as the Philadelphia *Times* says, "the judgment of the highest Court of the State is suspended for KEHOE in a manner that clearly indicates an unwillingness on the part of high officials to avow responsibility for the interference in the administration of justice." The same paper continues:

> It is the settled custom of authority in Pennsylvania, and therefore one of the irrevocable laws, that no death warrant shall be issued by any Governor in a case where his predecessor in office has considered it and refused to execute the judgment of the courts. If, therefore, the case of Kehoe can be postponed by the Board of Pardons until within thirty or sixty days of the close of Governor Hartranft's term, he may with some plausibility decline to decide upon his duty in the short period allowed him for its consideration; and, as no successor would issue a death warrant under such circumstances, Kehoe's sentence of death would be practically commuted to imprisonment for life, while each official concerned would answer that it was not his work. It is just such juggling with lawlessness that the people of Pennsylvania cannot and will not tolerate in their officials, and the Board of Pardons and Governor Hartranft cannot too soon appreciate the fact that an honest, manly decision of the case, and open, fearless responsibility for the decision, will be imperatively demanded by every lover of justice in the State.

THE AMOUNT OF CONTRACTION

The St. Louis *Republican* has an old subscriber who wants to know what amount of paper money was in circulation in the United States during the year 1864. The *Republican* answers by referring to "SPAULDING's Financial History of the War," as follows: "It will be observed that 'paper circulation' or 'paper money circulation' are broader terms than 'currency,' which is commonly understood to embrace only legal tender notes, fractional currency and national bank notes." Mr. SPAULDING sets down 'the currency items and *others* operating to inflate prices' (that is, in circulation) as follows:

U. S. notes (greenbacks)	$ 431,178,670 84
Postal fractional currency	22,894,877 25
Interest bearing legal tender treasury notes	168,571,450 00
Certificates of indebtedness	160,720,000 00
National bank notes	25,825,695 00
Add State bank circulation	135,000,000 00
7-30 treasury notes	109,356,150 00
Temporary deposit, for which certificates were issued	72,330,191 44
Total paper issued June 30, 1864	$1,125,877,034 53

We have now in circulation something less than seven hundred millions of greenbacks and National bank notes, but it is circulated over the entire Union, whereas in 1864 the eleven hundred millions and over of paper money in circulation was confined to States over which the Federal authority was supreme.

In 1864, the Government paper was eleven hundred millions, and the National bank notes but twenty-five millions. The Government made the profits on the paper circulation then, and did not pay National banks for their use of the privilege of loaning money to citizens at whatever interest they could get, as government now does.

"WHAT IS THE MONEY QUESTION?"

General EWING's speech, in answer to this question, made at the Congressional Convention of the Tenth Ohio district, that put him in nomination last week, is a masterly and concise statement of the views of the Democratic finance reformers.

General EWING starts out with a definition of the practical money question. It is not whether our currency shall be coin or paper, but *who shall issue the paper money, and how shall its volume be determined.* Paper has long been and must hereafter be the great money factor in the United States:

> Gold and silver accumulate in countries which have approached or reached their zenith, where gathered wealth takes control of the productive forces and wage people toil for the existence. There, concentrated capital, low interest, and cheap labor, combine to make cheap products, and gold flows there to buy them. But in the United States, with our heretofore swift development, distributed wealth, and well paid labor, we have never been able to get or keep enough gold or silver to be the chief currency, and have always relied and must hereafter rely mostly on paper money as the agent of industrial development.

General EWING's views of the remedies demanded by the existing deplorable condition of the country are that the Resumption law shall be repealed; the full remonetization of silver secured; greenbacks substituted for national bank notes, and the purchase with this new issue of greenbacks of about three hundred millions of six per cent. bonds for cancellation, by which we will stop eighteen millions of annual interest. The National banks can retain their charters and go on with their business of deposit, discount, and exchange, precisely as they do now. Further, to restore the paper currency to the *per capita* volume at which it stood in January, 1875, when the forced resumption law was passed, General EWING would have a new issue of greenbacks made to the amount of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and expended in the purchase for cancellation of a like amount of six per cent. bonds, thus making another saving in interest of nearly eight millions per annum. Such a restoration of our currency to the standard of 1875, General EWING holds, "will not do full justice to debtors and taxpayers, for the immense contraction of interest-bearing money in 1866–7 operated for years to steadily break down values: but it will restore prices to where they were when the scheme of resumption was inaugurated. And without such restoration this crisis will end in a widespread repudiation of public debts." This is General EWING's position concisely stated, and to-day we believe that it has the approval of the Democratic party everywhere "except," as he says, "in the northeast corner of the Republic," and even there these financial ideas are rapidly gaining in favor.

We have not space to reproduce the arguments he presents in support of this line of action, but they are very strong. Referring to SHERMAN's pet scheme of resumption of specie payments, he says:

> Nothing is more certain than that a further large contraction of the paper currency is indispensable to the maintenance of resumption. Our paper currency is from two to three times greater than all the coin in the limits of the United States. No nation on earth ever maintained a redeemable paper currency equal to the amount of coin in such country. In fact, no great debtor nation ever maintained specie payments at all. England, France and Germany, the chief creditor and specie paying countries, have three times more coin than redeemable paper. Before the war, when we had a paper currency spasmodically redeemable, we never had a volume of paper equal to the amount of coin in the United States. How can we now expect to maintain resumption with less than 300 millions of coin in the country, and near 650 millions of paper—loaded down as we are with enormous foreign debts and expenditures which in any year can drain away every dollar of our coin? It can't be done. The only possible way to maintain specie payment is by extinguishment of our annual foreign tribute; and by a sweeping reduction of our paper currency, entailing far greater business calamities than we have yet endured.

Discussing the fallacies of the resumptionists, General EWING makes this strong point, meeting an argument we hear every day:

> The third fallacy of the resumptionists is, that the balance of merchandise trade for the past 18 months is making the maintenance of resumption certain. But it brings us no gold—for the reason that we pay a tribute each year to Europe of not less than 200 millions of dollars for interest on American bonds and investments, expenses of foreign residence and travel, and cost of foreign shipping. That tribute far exceeds any balance of merchandise trade which it is possible for us to keep up. It has carried off more than the whole coined product of our mines since 1861—leaving us poorer in the precious metals now than then. This balance of merchandise trade has checked for the time being the export of gold, but brought us none. If it exceed our foreign tribute the balance is paid us in our bonds, not in gold.
>
> This large balance of trade is not healthy or lasting. It is a spasmodic symptom of the prostration of our industrial system. The aggregate of our foreign trade, exports and imports combined, has fallen off largely since the Resumption law passed. The loss is in imports, because we are too poor to buy. Exports have increased, because home consumption has diminished, and our warehouses must empty on foreign markets at any price their glut of wares unsaleable at home. A failing merchant who is forced to sell out below cost, while his family is ragged and hungry, might as well brag of his large business as we of our increased exports. While this has been going on our foreign tribute is being paid in goods at half price, instead of partly in gold, as heretofore. Hence the export demand for gold has fallen off, and its premium consequently is reduced to almost nothing.
>
> Now just so long as we are kept too poor to consume the usual quantity of our own and foreign products, and so long as raw material and raw products are kept at or below the cost of production, and labor is kept at starvation wages, we can undersell the world, pay our foreign tribute wholly in products, keep our gold, and enjoy the blessings of specie payment—*provided our own people won't ask for gold.*

To maintain specie payments after January next, it is pretty conclusively shown that the Secretary of the Treasury must hoard all greenbacks redeemed, and General EWING has no doubt he will find a means to evade the law requiring him to pay out greenbacks. This hoarding will still further crush and destroy the business of the country, so that SHERMAN's pet resumption scheme will open a new chapter of bankruptcy and distress.

General EWING closes by reviewing the position of both parties, as indicated by their votes in Congress, on these financial questions. This shows, quoting his own language, that "the Democratic party is practically a unit on them, almost everywhere, except in the northeast corner of the Republic. They are the supreme, controlling issues of the day. They come to the 'business and bosoms of men;' and are studied, discussed, and above all *felt*, at every hearth stone in the land. They demand and will receive honest, open, fearless action at the hands of our great party. No adroit equivocations can obscure, no trading politicians can suppress them."

THE proposition to re-establish the whipping post for a certain class of offenses, seems to be growing into favor in some quarters. When little Delaware was the only State in which the whipping post was made to do service in the administration of justice it was frequently referred to as the last relic of a barbarous law. But circumstances alter cases. Virginia has adopted it for certain crimes, and now we find the New York *Sun* inquiring if "a sound lashing would not be effectual" in stopping the street robberies, accompanied by assaults of the person, that have been so frequent of late in New York and in the suburbs of Brooklyn. It is suggested that the New York Legislature be asked to pass a severe flogging law for such cases, and reference is made to the revival of the whipping post in England a few years ago. It was in consequence of "garroting," which became alarmingly frequent, that a most stringent flogging law was enacted in England, and in less than six months this style of robbery went entirely out of favor with the roughs. Hard labor was endurable, but a flogging in addition was too much. They were more afraid of the "cat" than of the prison, and it is now argued that the whipping post is the only penal institution that has been found effective in checking the audacity of this class of criminals. The flogging law is still enforced in England, and is said to work well. The same punishment is recommended for wife beaters.

NO event in Pennsylvania politics this year seems to have given more general satisfaction than the nomination for Congress in Schuylkill county of Hon. JOHN W. RYON. It assures a Democratic Congressman from that doubtful district, and the accession to the national councils of a highly creditable representative. Mr. RYON comes of good old Pennsylvania stock. Both his grandfathers were officers in the Continental army, and his father, Judge RYON, was eleven years the Democratic Senator from Tioga and Bradford counties. For fifteen years he was on the bench of Tioga county. While in the Senate of Pennsylvania he introduced a resolution in favor of the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON for President, which was passed by both Houses of the Legislature. The son, in addition to his worthy ancestry, is one of the ablest men in the State.

THE Democratic conferees of the XVIIth district at Cresson, on Wednesday after thirty-three ballots, nominated A. H. COFFROTH of Somerset, for Congrrss. Mr. LINTON of Cambria, the other candidate, withdrawing his name. Mr. COFFROTH's selection is a strong one, and his chances of success very fair. The district consists of Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford, and last year voted as follows:

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Green.*
Cambria	2,921	1,489	820
Blair	2,779	2,903	1,248
Somerset	1,556	2,438	56
Bedford	2,655	2,164	58
Totals	9,911	8,994	2,182

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, Rep., is the present member, and a candidate for re-election, but the chances are that Gen. COFFROTH will succeed him.

MACKEY, the bonanza king, is a GRANT man after ULYSSES' own heart. In a conversation at Virginia City, he is reported to have said: "I will give a million of dollars to secure GRANT the Republican nomination, and another million to compass his election. And, once in the White House, I will give a million to keep him there for life." He added that this might seem strange talk, but he would put up the money, knowing it to be a good investment. A man ought to insure his house against fire. GRANT is the insurance company for the Pacific railroad robbers, land grabbers and manipulators of mineral lands. And they are prepared to take large blocks of stock in him. KEARNEY is the natural outcome of such millionaires as MACKEY on the Pacific Coast.

THE Minnesota courts have a nice question to decide between the owners of the flouring mills at Minneapolis, destroyed by explosion and fire a few months ago, and the insurance companies. In one of these mills, for example, the damage by fire is estimated by the companies at $147,373, while that by explosion is put down at $104,645. The mill owners demand the whole sum named in the policy; because, say they, the explosion was caused by fire. On the other hand the insurance companies refuse to pay for any damage except that caused immediately by the fire, saying that their policies do not render them liable for losses by the explosion.

THE announcement has been made by cable that the British Government has appointed a Commissioner to attend the Silver Conference at Paris. The London *Times* of July 24, discussing the matter, strongly urged the appointment of a British agent, though the *Times* did not think the British Government would be bound by any action that might take place looking to a general adoption of the bimetallic standard. It does not think it possible or advisable for England to restore silver as a standard; it considers that question has been finally determined. Still there are many prominent English economists who advocate the double standard.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

McMAHON and EWING in Ohio, have been re-nominated in their Congressional districts by acclamation, and will be elected much in the same way.

THE adjournment of KEHOE's case until September, when it will be again postponed until after election, proves that the CAMERON Republicans are at their old tricks with the Mollies.

BOSTON's Total valuation is $631,000,000, a shrinkage of $55,000,000 from last year's valuation. The rate of taxation will be a few cents less than $13 on $1,000, against $13 10 on $1,000 last year.

SENATOR THURMAN, it is said, will reply in his opening campaign speech at Dayton, on the 13th, to Mr. MARBLE's letter so far as it relates to his (the Senator's) connection with the Electoral Commission.

THE engineer of the Washington monument, now that he has got the Federal Treasury at his back, wants to run it up to 525 feet instead of 486. That will make it the biggest thing skywards since the tower of Babel.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says there was never a time when, in that city, so few failures occurred as the result of carrying on current business. The failures of those who do break down, as a rule, had their origin three or four years back.

THE revolution in values at Coney Island—New York's great sea-side resort—is so sudden and immense that leases which went begging five years ago at $75 are now held at $30,000 for two years. The opening of new railroads did it.

THIS is the old, old trick: In order to get CAMERON legislators from Chester and Delaware, they are talking up Congressman TOWNSEND of Chester, as a candidate for United States Senator, just as if everything was not fixed for DON CAMERON.

WE are glad to see that JOHN HANCOCK has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth Texas district. He is one of the ablest and most prudent of Southern Democrats, and is favorably known in the North. He is out of the present Congress, but served in several preceding ones with signal ability.

BEVERLY DOUGLAS, the bibulous Virginia Congressman, has been defeated for a Congressional renomination by General BEALE. But for BEV's fondness for apple jack he would have gone back to the House. The Philadelphia Republicans have a case of the same kind to dispose of in CHAPMAN FREEMAN.

THERE was some speculation a week ago that the Delaware Democracy would give Senator BAYARD the cold shoulder at their State Convention; but nothing of the sort was attempted, and he is as much the favorite of the party as ever. His goldite lunacy is passed over because of his brilliant services and admitted integrity; but still the Convention declared in favor of the white dollar as a legal tender.

FIGURES are of no use in giving returns of the Kentucky election on Monday. The State went as usual sweepingly Democratic, as did North Carolina and Alabama. In all three States the Republican organization was abandoned. The election in Maine next month will tell the important story as to how the Greenback movement affects Republican strongholds. So far it has not damaged the Democrats.

MR. HAYES' contributions to the Republican campaign fund—according to the *Graphic*—do not take the channel of Mr. GORHAM's Congressional Committee, but are used directly to irrigate the soil in doubtful Ohio districts. A thousand dollars has been sent by his Fraudulency into each of five districts considered doubtful, including the two Cincinnati districts. This is civil service reform with a vengeance.

CONGRESSMAN BLACKBURN of Kentucky, says nothing can prevent THURMAN's nomination and election as President; that TILDEN is emphatically out of the race; and as for Vice President, the bold Kentuckian says:

> "Wallace of Pennsylvania, is my man. You may not have heard much of him in this connection, but he has a very large field of backers, and I am one of the most enthusiastic of them."

THURMAN and WALLACE; the Buckeye and Keystone in conjunction, wouldn't sound bad, but alas, the Convention is two years away.

THE South Carolina dispute about the excise officers in custody, on a State commitment for murder, has been disposed of in a very quiet manner. The United States Marshal took them from the custody of the Sheriff of the county, and then immediately turned them over again on a commitment issued by the United States authorities to answer the crime before the Federal courts. In this simple proceeding, however, grave questions are involved, and it is to be hoped they will receive a final adjudication in the Supreme Court of the United States.

AN interview of a somewhat enthusiastic character, with Mr. DEWEES of Schuylkill county, Chairman of the National State Committee is printed elsewhere. Mr. D. is extraordinarily hopeful, and uses figures and counties with great dexterity, but he believes in CAMERON's defeat and thinks if the Nationals hold the balance of power in the Legislature they cannot be bought up to support the young Winnebago Chief. Mr. DEWEES' idea the Nationals will go into Philadelphia with a larger vote than either the Republicans or Democrats indicates that he relies a good deal on brag as an element of political work in his canvass.

CONGRESSMAN BLACKBURN of Kentucky, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, insists that his committee is actively at work; but this don't matter much, as the people are going to elect Congressmen this fall in a recent interview at Washington, Mr. BLACKBURN held these views in regard to Republicanism at the South:

> The Republican party can never gain anything in the South. It is on entirely different ground that it stands down there. In the North it is indigenous to the soil, but in the South it is exotic—can take no root. The Southern people, relieved from the military yoke, look forward to prosperity and a renewal of business. They are convinced that such a result can not be obtained under a dominant Republicanism, and look for the reversal of its power. The Democratic party is their only hope, and to it they will cling. The South is now the barrenist field for the political adventurer to hunt in.

And as to Mr. HAYES, the Congressman is charmingly frank:

> He is a complete fraud. He is a fraud by his title; his professions are fraudulent; his policy is fraudulent, and he is a consummate failure in everything that he has undertaken. His Civil Service Reform professions are certainly the most ridiculous in the history of politics. A vigilant Deputy Sheriff, after searching all through the governmental service, could not find a titled thief who was not rewarded for helping him steal the votes of sovereign States.

Of future Democratic prospects, Mr. BLACKBURN is decidedly encouraging, but not more so than the facts warrant. He says:

> There has been no instance in the politics of this country, where a party has gained control of both Houses of Congress that it did not elect the next President. The Democrats are certain of the next two Houses, and are no less certain of electing their President. How long they remain in power will depend entirely upon their wisdom in the management of affairs.

COLONEL HOYT, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is staying at Avon Springs. In a talk with the editor of the Rochester *Express* he said that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is finely organized; that the National vote will reach one hundred thousand, but will be drawn more from the Democratic than the Republican ranks; and that the change of the election from October to November will injure the Republicans, as "the influence of Ohio and Indiana will give courage to the enemy." When he was asked what he thought of Kearney, Mr. Hoyt said that the coming east of this man would produce no effect, and that Butler will soon be obliged to disown Kearney to save himself. Mr. Hoyt added that he regarded Pennsylvania as a Democratic State which had been usually carried for the Republican ticket by "the perfect working of the Republican machine." As to the rule of the clan Cameron Mr. Hoyt protested against the suggestion that the Camerons led the party in Pennsylvania by the nose, adding apocryphally: "The Camerons do not direct public sentiment; they lead it." Oh what great question, save the spoils, we would like to know?

RECENT eccentricities of lightning: At Wheeling it killed a young man, breaking every large bone in his body into small particles, but leaving no external mark of injury further than a slight scorch on his hair. At Wapping, Conn., on Sunday it struck the Methodist Church, snatched off a sister's back hair, ran down her back, which it moxed slightly, and went out through her shoe, which was reduced to ashes. At Wellsburg, W. Va., it struck Thomas Briggs and left the perfect imprint of a tree on his breast. In Woodford County, Ky., two persons owned a tree in partnership, but they couldn't agree about the division of the fruit, and fell to disputing over it. Shortly after the tree was struck by lightning and split from top to bottom, one half falling one way and the other the opposite.

RUSSIA's educational exhibit at Paris shows that out of 80,000,000 Russians only 1,100,000 receive public instruction. The contrast is very marked between Finland, which is Protestant, and enjoys a certain degree of independence, and the rest of the empire. It is the only Russian province in which popular education is seriously developed. Since the sixteenth century all the children in Finland have learned to read. A general law in 1866 confirmed the ancient usage of giving instruction at home; and the consequence is that there are, comparatively speaking, more Finns who read than Frenchmen. The effect of this education are distinctly visible in the Exhibition in the superiority of the display which Finland makes in the Russian department.

ON Saturday, August 10th, John Bright completed his twenty-first year as the Parliamentary representative of Birmingham, and the town is to take two commemorative holidays in consequence soon after Parliament adjourns. The first day will be devoted to his public reception, with a procession through the principal streets to Bingley Hall, where he has so often made public addresses. On that day, however, Birmingham will tender him an address, and many Liberal organizations from other places will also present other addresses. Upon the second day "the Six Hundred" (which is the title of the local Liberal Committee) will dine him at a public banquet and present him with something that can descend as an heirloom.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) *News* classifies the members-elect to the General Assembly of that State as follows: Senate—Democrats 30, Republicans 12, Independents 3, doubtful 5. House—Democrats 67, Republicans 38, Independents and Nationals 6, doubtful 9, giving the Democrats a majority of 24 on joint ballot, after conceding all the doubtful districts, 14, to the opposition. The *News* says Gov. Vance is a candidate before the Legislature, in the event of his nomination by the caucus, otherwise he will not be a candidate. Senator Merrimon was elected in opposition to the caucus, over Vance six years ago, and the same attempt will be made this year.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, the Chairman of the Ohio State Democratic Committee, an efficient worker of the political machine, predicts that the Democrats will carry Ohio and that the National movement there will weaken the Republicans. Mr. Thompson pins his faith to Judge Thurman as next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and thinks that neither Tilden nor Hendricks has a chance for the nomination.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY says he is experiencing considerable trouble in filling the minor grade of postmasterships. He says that the saying that "few die and none resign" does not apply to the ordinary Postmaster. They are dying and resigning all the time, and their successors decline to hold office beyond a few months, thus giving the department increased work to do in examining the papers and making appointments.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SENATOR WALLACE made a brief speech on Thursday evening at a meeting in Clearfield for the organization of a Central Dill Club.

THE Greenback candidate for the Legislature in Cameron county, is the son-in-law of the Republican candidate for the same place.

THEY are talking of Judge J. W. Maynard of Williamsport, as a Democratic and Greenback candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth district.

EX-SENATOR GEO. W. MILLER, of Washington county, emphatically declines to be a candidate for Congress, although he has been strongly urged to do so.

THE Greenback organ at Williamsport refuses to put up the name of the Greenback candidate for Judge, although supporting the remainder of the ticket.

THE Greenbackers of Indiana county have completed their ticket as follows: Assembly, Joseph Work, W. R. Allison, of Indiana; Sheriff, Hall Clark, of Saltsburg; Prothonotary, P. A. Williams; Treasurer, John Stitler.

THE Democracy of Fulton county held their Convention at McConnellsburg, last week and appointed George W. Skirner, Mark Dickson and Wm. P. Gordon Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support Hon. Wm. S. Stenger.

THE Philadelphia *Day* says, appearances in that city indicate that in several strong Republican districts Republican members of the Legislature will be elected who will be earnest in their efforts to prevent the re-election of Senator Don Cameron.

THE Schuylkill Nationals are not fully satisfied with the one ticket that they already have in the field, and are apparently making arrangements, under some encouragement from Republican sources, to put up another list of candidates, with General Cake at the head for Congress.

COL. HOYT, in an interview with a Rochester (N. Y.) editor says that "Pennsylvania is a Democroctic State and it is only due to the perfect working of the Republican 'machine' that they carry it." We trust that his words will have an inspiring effect on the Democrats to move them to rise up and break that "machine."

AT Wilkesbarre, the Republican Convention has nominated Charles A. Miner for the Assembly. Miner is a Cameron man, and has served two successive terms. The district is composed of the city of Wilkesbarre, and last year on State Treasurer gave the following vote: Republican, 981; Democratic 657; Greenback, 1,161.

THE Thirtieth District Senatorial Democratic Convention of Schuylkill county has nominated Wm. L. Torbert. He is the present incumbent, having been elected two years ago by the people irrespective of political creed. Mr. Torbert sought the Greenback nomination at Shenandoah last Wednesday, but was beaten by John Parker.

THE Democrats of Warren county seem determined to be on the winning side this year at least. At their convention on Tuesday they indorsed the county ticket previously nominated by the Greenbackers. Last year, on State Treasurer, the vote in that county was; Republican, 1,753; Democratic, 1,490; Greenbacker, 320, leaving the Republicans in a minority.

THE Elk county Greenback nominations are: Assembly, W. H. Horton; Treasurer, B. F. Ely; Prothonotary, C, S. Luther; Commissioners, D. W. DeHaas and Martin Perrin; Auditors, Charles Holes and Henry Blesh; Jury Commissioner, Jerry Mecum; Surveyor, George W. Clinton. George A. Rathbun, of Ridgway, was nominated for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Senatorial Convention.

THE Butler county Greenback ticket complete is as follows: Assembly, Samuel Shaffner and W. A. Clark; Sheriff, J. Q. A. Kennedy; Prothonotary, C. F. Smith; Register, S. L. Rhoads; Clerk of Courts, H. C. Wilson; Treasurer, Jacob Reiber; Commissioners, T. J. Shannon and John Whitmire; Auditors, Henry Hay and M. M. Pierce; Coroner, G. P. Tadder. S. H. Piersol, Esq., was chosen Chairman of the County Committee.

MR. JACOB TREFTS, Chairman of the National Greenback party of Cambria county, writes to Mr. Cameron's Harrisburg *Telegraph* to say, among other things, that the chairman of the county committee of the Republican party offered him a "certain money consideration" if the Greenbackers of Cambria would form a coalition with the Republicans or indorse or renominate a part of their ticket. This, Mr. Trefts says, the Greenbackers utterly refused to do.

THE Greenback Convention of Dauphin county by its action on nominating only Republicans, has put the entering wedge into the Cameron party in that county. A correspondent writes:

> This convention clearly demonstrates that J. D. Cameron is losing ground in his own county, for it was clearly an anti-Cameron convention in every particular, and its ticket will most likely defeat the Republican slate this fall. If the Democratic party be wise they will make no nominations, which will insure the election of the ticket nominated last Tuesday.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Royal B. Conant, defaulting cashier of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, has been held in $20,000 bail for the September term of the District Court.

Rev. Father Sawey, priest of the Lazarist Order, late professor at Cape Girardeau College, Missouri, died in Hotel Dieu, New Orleans Sunday of yellow fever. He went there a few weeks ago to spend his vacation.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a report that John G. Sinclair of Bethlehem, New Hampshire, is charged with forging indorsements and notes. Sinclair's embarrassments grew out of his connection with the Waumbeck Lumber Company and other operations.

In the first heat of the second race, pacing, at Rochester, N. Y., the fastest time in harness on record was made. The purse was for $1,000. Sleepy George took the first and third heats, and Sweetzer the second, fourth and fifth. Time, 2:15, 2:16½, 2:22, 2:20¼, 2:17¼.

Seventeen cases of fever have occurred at Port Eads. Of these one died, one recovered and fifteen are under treatment. Being seized with a panic, the engineer and others took a boat yesterday for Mobile and laborers left, many of them going to New Orleans. Two on arriving at New Orleans were reported sick, and were admitted to the Charity Hospital. The work at the jetties is reported entirely suspended. The lighthouse keeper, his wife and daughter are all down with the fever.

"EVERY YEAR."

The spring has less of brightness
Every year.
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness,
Every year;
Nor do summer's flowers quicken,
Nor do autumn fruitage thicken
As they once did, for we sicken
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder,
Every year,
As the heart and soul grow older,
Every year,
I care not now for dancing
Or for eyes with passion glancing,
Love is less and less entrancing
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended
Every year;
Of the joys of friendship ended
Every year;
Of the ties that still might bind me
Until Time to Death resigned me,
My infirmities remind me
Every year.

Oh! 'tis sad to look before me,
Every year.
While the clouds grow darker o'er me,
Every year;
Where we see the blossoms faded
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortal garlands braided,
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces
Every year;
Come no new ones in their places,
Every year.
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
"Every year."
"You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year;"
"You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection
Every year."

Thank God, no clouds are drifting,
Every year
O'er the land to which we're drifting
Every year.
No losses there will grieve us,
Nor loving faces leave us,
Nor death of friends bereave us,
Every year.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ANN JANE BUEHLER, of Pottsville, Pa., was 108 years old on the 4th inst.

IT is interesting to note that cotton mills in the South are constantly increasing in success.

THERE is hardly any opposition to the re-election of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada.

A FLORIDA lady saw an alligator eating her chickens, so she killed him with her revolver.

OLD-FASHIONED steel bead satchels are again worn as chatelaines, in rivalry of the velvet pockets.

THE charittes of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, who died in Bombay the other day, are estimated at $1,500,000.

IT is said that the Sultan has pledged his jewels for 160,000 rifles which have been ordered from America.

SIX Spanish newspapers have been prosecuted for circulating reports that the late Queen came to her death through poison.

A SIGN posted up in a Wisconsin saw mill reads: "The saws are running—no use to touch them to convince yourselves."

THE New York *Herald* suggests Dana of the *Sun*, Jones of the *Times*, and Reid of the *Tribune*, as candidates for Mayor of Gotham.

THE King of Burmah recently imprisoned all his Ministers for several hours because they were not punctual in attending a council.

FARMERS in Dakota, Minn , have been offering $3 25 and $4 a day for harvesters, but in vain. The tramps want bread or blood—not work.

MODJESKA will make her first appearance after returning from Europe at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the 16th of September.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad is shaded from a continious line of cottonwood trees planted for telegraph poles. They all sprouted and live.

SCARFS for mid-summer wear are made of heavy black Brussels net, trimmed with lace or fringe and draped in Greek fashion around the shoulders.

MR. LEONARD W. VOLK, the sculptor, intends to open a studio in Chicago. He has recently finished statues of President Lincoln and Senator Douglas.

JOHN writes to ask: 'If old Boreas ever had any wives?" Certainly; didn't you ever read about the "Merry Wives of Windsir?"—*Whitehall Times.*

BISHOP LAFLECHE of Three Rivers, Canada, has ordered the ladies of his congregation to abstain hereafter from wearing the fashionable tight dresses in church.

MR. HAYES' sons are at the homestead at Fremont, Ohio, making improvements to the house and grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will make a brief visit there in a few weeks.

W. H. VANDERBILT contemplates a lease of the Lake Shore to the New York Central at 4 per cent. The step is to be taken to prevent his losing the control of the road.

HOEDEL, the would-be assassin of the Emperor William, allowed the limit of time during which he could avail himself of a writ of error to pass without taking any proceedings.

"Jew," "Adventurer," "Asian Mystery," "Arch Jingo," "Charlatan," "Mountebank" and "Impostor" are some of the names given Lord Beaconsfield by the Radical press of England.

A NEW association, styled the National Mohammedan Association, has been recently formed at Calcutta for the promotion of literary culture and the protection of Mohammedan interests.

MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON has bought a new play, entitled "Freaks of Fortune," in which he will represent a good hearted, honest Irish politican. His wife will pay the *role* of the daughter.

LORD NAPIER of Magdala, in a recent address to the cadets of the Royal Engineering College, said that he never did a kindness to a native of India that was not returned a hundred-fold upon occasion.

IT is said that Mr. Hayes has scandalized fashionable Washington by going to church in an alpaca coat, though the public must admit that he was thus enabled to think more of the Lord and less of the thermometer.

JOHN W. HALL, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Delaware, is now about fifty-three years of age, and has been a successful merchant, lumber-dealer, grain-dealer, and ship-builder. He is worth $750,000.

PRIVATE DALZELL will probably be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth Ohio district. He ought to be elected, for Congress is greatly in need of a few statesmen who know how to talk without getting tired.

A MONUMENT erected to the memory of an unborn son is the work of a wealthy Long Island resident. The spirits informed him, he said, that his wife died within a few months of being the mother of a boy that would have gladdened his heart.

IT appears Kearney's grand eulogism on Butler in his Faneuil Hall speech was taken textually from Tom Fitch, the "silver-tongued orator" and ex-Congressman of Nevada, on the occasion of a ratification meeting of Hayes and Wheeler, held June 21, 1876.

MISS ROSE ETYINGE evidently has astonished the English critics. Her rendition of Nancy Sikes is described as a phenomenal piece of character acting. The London papers say that Charles Reade is writing a new play for her.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY wants to remove the Postmaster at Talcotts, Va., for writing an "insulting" letter to Mr. Gorham, regarding assessments, but the Congressman from his district reports that nobody will take the office.

AN elder of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, William Brown, was sued by a young girl for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. This case was tried in Edinburgh the other day, when the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $2,500.

TWO young men were summoned at the Petty Sessions, near Bristol, England, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for cruelty to two sparrows. The bench held that sparrows were not domestic animals within the meaning of the law.

A RARE example of self-sacrifice has been given by Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans. While away on his summer vacation he learned that the yellow fever had broken out and he at once returned to the city to give his personal efforts towards mitigating the horrors of the scourge.

IN the good old Radical days the price of statesmen delegates in Florida ranged from a bottle of whisky up to $100. The Monticello *Constitution* says that the necessaries of political life have fallen of late in price, so that Senator Conover's nomination for Congress only cost $120.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S *mot* on the Congress of Berlin: "Italy and France are growling because they got nothing, and behaving very much like two persons invited out of politeness to spend the evening, who would claim a share in the winnings at the whist-table, without having played a card or betted a penny."

MR. HAYES has pardoned Charles Young who was sent to the penitentiary with the notorious Eph Holland, for ballot-box stuffing. In view of this fact it might be as well for some of our esteemed Republican contemporaries to stop throwing bricks at Mr. Banning, or else to begin throwing them at Mr. Hayes.

THE good people of New York and Brooklyn are beginning to open their eyes at the expense of the great East River bridge. The trustees have called on New York for an additional $1,000,000 and on Brooklyn for $500,000 to aid in completing the structure, which, up to this time, has cost $9,717,722 91. Its estimated cost originally was $8,000,000.

HUNTER, the Camden murderer, has been removed from the "murder's cage" to an iron cased cell adjacent to that of Grahame. The new quarters are lined with sheet-iron and are considered safe. Hunter the other day told his day guard that he was tired of being gazed at by idle curious people. "I am not a wild animal, though in a cage," said he.

IT used to be said of Cardinal De Luca, the new Pontifical Secretary of State, that he never could be made Pope because he would look so absurd in a tiara. He is short, with a long nose holding a great quantity of snuff and in figure and general bearing he has been compared to M. Thiers in a cassock. He enjoys the distinction, somewhat rare at the Vatican, of speaking English.

COLONEL R. H. LEE, who wants to go to Congress from the Eighth district of Virginia, now represented by Eppa Hunton, is not a son of the late General Robert E Lee He is the son of the late Edmund Jennings Lee, and grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. He is a cousin of General Lee, and the same gentleman who read the Declaration of Independence at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition a Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO Ribbonmen were told off to shoot an unpopular landlord, and loaded their blunderbusses and squatted patiently behind a wall to secure a pot shot at the oppressor on his return from Petty Sessions. They waited long beyond the expected time, and began to feel the want of their suppers. Said one at last, "Sure the master's a mortal long time comin'." Said the other, "Bedad he is! I wish no accident's happened to him!"

SPEAKER RANDALL has been enjoying himself at the Hub and eating game dinners at Taft's, a famous hostelrie down the harbor. He took a little trip on Tuesday with ex-Mayor Prince and Judge Abbott and Frank Bird and Benjamin F. Dean and other shining lights of the Massachusets Democracy in the little stream yacht formerly owned by Norman Ward, the gun-man.

THE equality or even superiority of women in certain matters is recognized by the composition of a jury about to decide, at the Paris Exposition, on the merits of the mustard of the different nations. The mustard congress will consist of twelve gentlemen and twelve ladies, the suggestion having been made that men's palate are vitiated by smoking, and that women are likely to have a nicer appreciation of condiments.

MONDAY last was the day set for a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, but only Mr. Blackburn and the resident committee were present. This leads the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* to say that the apathy and indifference shown by the Democratic Congressional Committee is in marked contrast with the activity manifested by the Republican Committee, which has been hard at work during the past two months.

THE revision of the New Testament is almost completed, and will probably be presented to Convocation in England next year. Already, it is nearly all printed, the two Universities having given £20,000 for the privilege of printing it, of which they pay £2,000 yearly. Bishop Ellicott, the Chairman of the Revisers, who had presided for six years daily for four days every three weeks, is said never to have once lost his temper or failed to carry his colleagues with him. The revision of the Old Testament will take about three years longer.

GENERAL SCOTT'S DAUGHTER.

The True Story of Her Love and Her Entering a Convent.

[N. Y. World.]

In the gossip which followed the announcement that General Sherman's son had left for Europe to become a Catholic priest, a story was told of the romantic career of one of General Winfield Scott's daughters, who died in the Convent of the Visitation at Georgetown. This story was to the effect that Miss Scott fell deeply in love with an attache of a foreign legation, who loved sincerely in return. The match was opposed by General Scott, and through his instrumentality broken off. She went heart-broken to a convent, and he prepared himself and was admitted to the priesthood. In course of time he was ordered to Georgetown College, and a portion of his duties consisted in hearing the confessions of the nuns at the college. On one of these occasions Miss Scott knelt in the confessional to her former lover. Each recognized the other. She fainted, went into a rapid decline and soon died. He left the country.

The true story of the affair as related by a friend of the family of General Scott is much less romantic than the tale of the gossips. Nearly forty years ago Mrs. General Scott was living in Paris with her family, the younger daughters being pupils in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She moved in the highest circles of Parisian society, and her eldest daughter was known because of her exceeding beauty and culture as "La belle Americaine." A Frenchman of excellent family and considerable wealth fell in love with Miss Scott. His affection was reciprocated and with the consent of Mrs. Scott an engagement of marriage was made. In visiting the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where her younger sisters were at school, Miss Scott became deeply impressed with the holy life of the Sisters. In a comparatively short time she was converted and determined to devote her life to the Church. She taught and obtained a release from her engagement. What became of her lover is not known, beyond the fact that he never left Europe. He was reported to have joined a religious order in Rome. Miss Scott returned to the United States with her mother shortly afterwards, and was admitted to the Convent of the Visitation at Georgetown. She was in delicate health when, on the 2d of October, 1844, she received the habit of the novice, and on the 26th of August, 1845, she died of consumption.

* * *

Suggestions to the Labor Committee.

[N. Y. Sun.]

In addition to the thirty-five suggestions to Mr. Hewitt's Labor Committee by various witnesses published in the *Sun*, the following have since been presented:

36. Abolish the United States Senate.
37. Abolish the practice of licensing tenement factories.
38. Abolish the wages system.
39. Restrict the powers of the President and House of Representatives.
40. Compel persons to spend their money as soon as possible after they get it.
41. Abolish the tariff.
42. Colonize the unemployed on the prairies.
43. Fix the rate of wages by law.
44. Let Congress pass a prohibitory liquor law.
45. Lend $4,000,000,000 to the people without interest.
46. Legislate so that the people may have two half holidays every week.
47. Pass a general apprentice law.
48. Issue United States bonds in lower denominations than $50.
49. Resume specie payments immediately.
50. Reduce the taxes.
51. Impose a tax on steamships to give sailing vessels a better chance.
52. Pass a general lien law.
53. Rent all landed property to whoever will pay the highest taxes to the Government.
54. Prevent the locking up of trust funds by assignees
55. Provide free travel on railroads at the expense of the Government.

* * *

Sweet Swimmers.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Pretty. Yes. One can say a hearty amen to that as they take a peep into the Chicago Natatorium, where forty of the feminine sex may be seen disporting themselves in the soft green water of Lake Michigan. * * * Just then is heard a tremendous splash, nothing is to be seen, but in a moment up crops through the waves, looking with her golden hair and white skin like a great water lily, a handsome blonde. She has jumped a distance of thirty feet plump into the water, and now she swims back like a duck, runs up the ladder and dives down head first; up again in a second, flops over on her back and floats about for a rest.

Starting from the steps, cutting the water with long, graceful strokes, comes a young married lady, a scholar of last summer. A pair of beautiful arms, white and hard with muscle, and perfect limbs, carry her to the centre of the tank, where a swing is suspended from the ceiling. She climbs into it, and, starting it in motion, goes on until the long ropes are in a horizontal line. All are wondering what will come, when up go her heels over her head and like a bell she drops into the green water. A splash, a silence, and here she is, an acquatic Johnny-jump-up, laughing and breathless. Then she races through the tank with two other proficients, and to the uninitiated it looks somewhat like a game of leap-frog.

* * *

Building a Church with Turf Winnings.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.]

Mrs Thomas W. Doswell has for some years past been using her best endeavors to raise money sufficient to build an Episcopal church at Hanover Junction. The most liberal contributors have been Major Doswell's friends of the turf. It was, therefore, most gratifying to that most estimable and energetic lady when she received through her husband, now at Saratoga, a check for $500, a donation from Mr. George Lorillard, of New York. This gentleman has been princely in his generosity. His winnings last year, amounting to $30,000, have all been donated to charitable objects. His gift in aid of the erection of this church will secure its early completion.

* * *

Feminine Shams.

[London Court Circular.]

The world has been too long a sham for any hope of effectual regeneration. The whole fabric of female clothing is false; and the very people who pride themselves on being what they seem, and on their contempt for shams will stucco their houses and pad their dresses. The ordinary linen collar and cuff is a pretense, and arises from the old fashion of allowing the undergarment of white to appear at the throat and wrist. The same may be said of the modern ruffling, which is stitched into the dress, and forms no portion of the underclothing, as it appears to do. Men are much more genuine in their clothing than modern women can hope to be until Mrs. Pfeiffer and the Greek Chyton reign supreme.

* * *

Plain Talk.

There is a preservative principle in Sozodont that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Chemists pronounce it wholesome. Rich and poor endorse it. No lady every tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for it, and take no subsitute.

Every live man believes in Spalding's Glue. TTS

THE THREE COFFINS.

Three coffins await their final repose
In the ancient cloisters' keeping,
And a brief hour hence the lids will close
On the forms beneath them sleeping.

The first is a King, who hath ruled the land,
As his fathers did before him;
A jeweled sceptre is placed in his hand
To show how well he bore him.

The next is a Chief from the battle-field,
Wounded and bronzed and hoary;
By his side are resting his sword and shield,
The emblems of martial glory.

The third is a lowly Son of Song,
With no state pomp attended;
The lay of his lyre hath sounded long
Through the isles—but now is ended.

Hark! what is that at the postern gate
Like the roar of distant water?
'Tis the foe, with bounding hopes elate,
Returned to the work of slaughter!

"Ho! King, awake! reascend thy throne,
And 'round thee summon thy sages!"
From the pale, mute lips there is answer none,
While the storm without still rages.

"Ho! Chief, awake! to the tents repair—
In the van lead on thy legions!"
They listen, but all is silent there,
Still and hushed as the Polar regions.

From the Poet's coffin a sigh is heard,
And the lyre at his bare feet laying
Starts into life, like the trill of a bird
Whose melody knows no staying.

'Tis an old, old theme, but it fires the blood
Of the troops with none to lead 'em,
And they fight, as the valiant always should,
For the love of their faith and freedom!

When the sun goes down in a radiant glow,
With molten clouds attendant,
The three nailed coffins are now laid low—
The Cross is in the ascendant!

ALEX. STEPHENS' PLUCK.

His Unpleasantness with Judge Cone and Ben Hill.

[From the New York Star.]

The only real fight of Mr. A. H. Stephens was not strictly a duel, save as it took two to do it. Mr. Stephens, for a little man, has always been both plain and loud, and he opposed the Mexican war steal as strongly as did Tom Corwin, who hoped the "yellow bellies," as our foes were then elegantly called, would "welcome the invaders with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Stephens more elegantly spoke of the crime to be prosecuted against them as—

"Even until
The gates of mercy shall be all shut up,
And the flushed soldier, rough and hard of heart,
In liberty of bloody hand shall range
With conscience wide as hell, mowing like grass
Their fresh, fair virgins and their blooming youth."

This sort of thing, and his speech on the Clayton Compromise of 1848, as a climax, made things warm in that rather warm and excitable climate, and Judge Cone, a man of Northern birth, elected to the judgeship in Georgia, soon thought fit to denounce him as "a traitor to the South" in a public speech. Stephens said, when he heard of it: "If he says that to me I will slap his face."

They had an interview on the subject, and the words were denied by Judge Cone, and Stephens said his say. They parted in a friendly manner, but the threat of Stephens was taken up by the meddlers who foment duels and never fight them, and the Judge met the Congressman in the piazza of Thompson's Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on September 4, 1848, with a demand for retraction. This was the duel ground, and for tools Mr. Cone had a big knife and Mr. Stephens an umbrella. Mr. Cone weighed over 200 pounds; Mr. Stephens ninty-four pounds only. Upon the refusal to retract by Stephens, Cone attacked him with the open knife.

This was parried for some seconds with the umbrella, although Stephens was bleeding from cuts in the breast and arms. Then Cone threw his whole weight on him, and thus brought him down on his back. With his left hand on the forehead of his adversary, and the knife in his right, Cone cried out: "Now, you retract, or I will cut your—throat!"

The firm reply was: "No never—cut!"

Blood was flowing from a breast wound received standing, which would have reached the heart, but from a turn in the blade of the knife, and another stab on the other side had passed between two ribs, and severed an intercostelary artery. So it was not from a sense of safety on the big man's generosity that he defied him. As the knife came to finish its work, Mr. Stephens caught it in his right hand, and his left seized the right elbow of Judge Cone. In this way the struggle lasted till both parties were on their feet again, and others had come to the rescue. The right hand of Mr. Stephens, that had seized the knife as it came at his throat, was horribly mangled in the turning and twisting of the blade in the efforts to get it out of the grip. The hemorrhage from the severed artery would have resulted in speedy death but for the fortunate presence of Dr. Hitchcock, of the United States army, whose skill arrested it. Mr. Stephens was confined to his bed for several weeks with these wounds, and the right hand was thought to be permanently disabled. The tendons of several fingers and the thumb were severed, and he began to write with his left hand, not using the right for twelve months. To this permanent hurt his terribly bad chirography is now due.

Many amusing and provoking things have occurred on account of his bad writing, in which Dean Stanley, Horace Greeley and Rufus Choate were his only rivals, but without his excuse. Printers have set up Tuesday for Thursday and North for South. He once ordered "Two Dagon plows," an old popular kind. He got "two dozen," or a full car-load, of entirely another kind. This writer was once with him on a visit when he ordered "fifty pounds of rice" and got fifty pounds of ice.

But the fight did him good, for 10,000 Whigs assembled in Atlanta to give him an ovation, and, as he could not walk to meet them, they gathered from wire-grass Georgia in the South to the Cherokee lands in the North; his carriage was drawn by men to prevent accident from the horses, and he could not speak, but only listen to the cry of "Stephens! Stephens! Stephens!" from the multitude. It was now settled that the only way to get Stephens down was to kill kim, and that is partly the reason why so few have tried to do so since. General Cass had been sure of the State by 10,000, but his influence gave it to General Taylor by 2,000. It was after this that he challenged Governor Herschel V. Johnson for a discourtesy in debate.

The matter was settled without fighting; but in the correspondence Mr. Stephens made use of the memorable statement: "No man has any right to insult another like a worldiing, and then to seek a sanction like a Christian."

His controversy with the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, the present Senator from Georgia, was more serious. The writer was present in Elbert county, when the trouble began. Mr. Hill was invited to a political barbecue (or dinner of meat cooked in a pit), where Mr. Stephens and Judge T. W. Thomas were to do the Democratic talking. Mr. Stephens began his speech in his usual tone of insolent contempt. Said he: "It was expected that representative men of the parties would be in debate to-day. I do not say that Mr. B. H. Hill, the Know-Nothing orator, is unable to discuss these great questions with me. I do not say he is afraid to meet me in this discussion. I do not say that he backed out of this affair. I only say that he promised to come, and that he is not here."

This was told to Mr. Hill, who, when next he spoke alone, retorted by saying that he had charged Mr. Stephens at Lexington, and Mr. Toombs at Washington Village, with "having betrayed the Whig party, and having acted worse toward it than Judas Iscariot, for, though Judas betrayed his master, he did not abuse him afterwards." Said Mr. Hill: "I thundered this in their ears, and they cowered under it."

This issue was made up, not so much on whether he said it or not—for he did so later, if not then—but upon whether they "cowered" or not. Mr. Stephens wrote his demand for retraction, and Mr. Hill wrote about politics, and said he was insensible to any feeling of fear. Mr. Stephens challenged him, and Mr. Hill wrote of the issue, and of family and moral duties, and said he would resist and defend himself if attacked. Then Mr. Stephens "published" him, and that the present good generation may know what an awful thing that was, I copy the hot paragraph:

"I am now compelled by a sense of duty to myself and the public, to make known that, by the correspondence just terminated, and in relation to it, Mr. Hill has proved himself to me to be not only an impudent braggart and an unscrupulous liar, but a despicable poltroon besides. All these I proclaim him to be, holding myself, notwithstanding what has passed and this denunciation, still responsible, even to him, for what I say, if he is not insensible to shame and degradation, however he may be to fear."

Again, at the close, after speaking of the Elbert discussion:

"I will also, I trust, be excused, even by the most fastidious, for the language now used toward him, which my own self-respect would, on ordinary occasions, forbid. But when a mendacious gasconader sets up wantonly to asperse private character and malign individual reputation knows how to ask as well as to grant, no course is left for the most courteous and decorous, the most upright and honorable, but to put the brand of infamy upon him, there to remain until a radical change in his character, and especially in his conduct, either in giving personal insults, or making proper amends for them when given, shall remove it.

"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

"Washington, D. C. December 12, 1856."

The best possible truth of the civilization of the South, even in that day, is that this fulmination made simply no "brand" at all, and didn't "remain" worth a cent. Mr. Hill replied by a review of the situation, that Mr. Stephens had found himself utterly overthrown in debate, and had no way to retain his prestige save to try to kill his opponent. He lost no friends, then an incredible thing in Georgia, and the public thought the Judas charge on the man who had killed the Whig party too near true to be called "a wanton aspersion of private character," and properly punishable at the hands of a sworn law-maker with death.

Mr. Hill was elected Confederate States Senator early in the war, and made as much mark as Mr. Stephens did as Vice President and after the war Mr. Stephens had a nominal election as United States Senator at a time when no prominent rebel could sit: but Mr. Hill had, and still has, the actual seat and is now more prominent and powerful than Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Hill was the first to explode the idea that a Southern man must fight or go to Coventry, and this writer remembers a high tribute to his genius, when, in the legislature of 1859, he made his most eloquent speech for a criminal ever made, on the plea for pardon on the ground of insanity, in the Choice murder case, and Judge Thomas W. Thomas, who bore the "challenge" and printed the "publication," went ever and offered his hand to the "branded" man, and congratulated him on the speech that made a whole legislature shed tears.

* * *

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.—The proper seasoning of timber before being used in any sort of structure is far more important than the season of the year when it is felled, kind of timber used, or preventatives employed. There are paints, washes and heterogeneous steeps recommended for preserving posts; but each is comparatively costly, and only partially successful. One great objection to the application of solutions externally rests on the fact that the sap, being confined, accelerates decomposition in the interior. Most foresters must have observed this. What I would reccommend with fencing posts is—the materials, when felled, to be directly sown into posts and stored under sheds thoroughly ventilated, where they will remain at least a year exposed to "sun and wind." The neck or part between wind and water of each post should be slowly charred over a strong fire—slowly, because our principle means heating the timber thoroughly to the heart, so as to extract any moisture which may be still lodged at the centre, and hardening a crust on the surface of the posts.

Afterwards, to prevent the posts absorbing water, they should be well coated with coal tar, having its acid destroyed with fresh quick lime. The tar should be thoroughly boiled, to evaporate all watery matter, and applied boiling hot. A large tank holding the posts set on end, and filled with the scalding tar from a boiler, answers the purpose very well. Of course, the upper half of the posts can be painted when placed in position. I am fully convinced coal tar, properly applied to thoroughly seasoned timber, is far more effectual in preserving posts than creosoting, poisoning, kyanizing, or all the paraphernalia of iron prongs, sheet-iron wrappers (an American invention), &c. One great recommendation in favor of the above process is, that it requires no skilled labor, and the cost is a mere trifle.—*D. Sym. Scott Forester, Tipperary, in Journal of Forestry.*

STRAW.—Harris Lewis holds to the following good doctrine concerning straw:

1. To feed straw to a profit we should cut it green, *and leave the grain on.*
2. There is *nothing* better than grass to feed an animal.
3. Nothing that can be given can add to the quality of this food, for grass is the perfection of cattle food, and farmers who feed anything less than grass, feed at a loss.
4. Hay cut in the blossom makes the very best winter food for cattle.

TRAINING A COLT.—Gen. Geddes, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in answer to a question, recently made the following remarks about the early training of colts:

The foal should see man, and become accustomed to his presence from his birth. A lasting control over the animal may be gained in the following way: As soon as the foal is dropped, or a minute or two after, assist him in his effort to rise, by placing the arms round his breast and hips. He will resist the handling, but it must be continued until the foal is steady and square on his legs. He must not be allowed to get away from you or the lesson is lost, but as soon as he is perfectly quiet, release the hold on him very gradually, retire from him a few paces, and his first and most effectual lesson of human mastery is received. When the colt is four weeks old, he should be broken to the halter. This should be made of light material and fitted properly to his head so that it can be enlarged from time to time as the animal increases in size. This act should be done with great gentleness; any roughness on the part of the man will never be forgotten by the colt. This is the second step in the animal's education; the second impression he receives of the fact that man is his master; and if the operation is performed without violence he also learns that his master is not his enemy but his friend. I have found it a good plan to leave the halter on the head of the colt a day or two at a time, until he becomes accustomed to wearing it. The leading rein can be unclasped from the halter when the latter is left on the animal. Leading with the halter is the only act in the way of breaking the colts that should be done until the animal reaches his first year, at which time instruction in his paces should be the business of his educator.

CORN FODDER.—In 1870, Horace Capron, then U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, undertook an extended correspondence for the express purpose of ascertaining the real value of corn fodder as a supplemental food for stock during the scarce time of grass in summer. Whilst he found some disposed to ignore it as a valuable food, the result of his labors has given it a valuable place as a stock food. From the great body of facts which he accumulated he deduced the following conclusions, which he will give in his own language:

1. Green corn fodder is neither worthless, nor the poorest of all soiling material.
2. It is best when planted in drills or hills, not so thickly as to prevent normal growth and development, cultivated to destroy weeds and grasses, and cut between tasseling and earing, when the elements elaborated for production of the ear are stored in readiness for immediate use.
3. It is probable, both from the *rationale* of the case and from the facts presented above, that in the more northern latitudes a mistake has often been made in sowing thickly southern corn which cannot mature, the fodder from which fed in August must be very nearly worthless. On the contrary, the fodder from northern corn, drilled widely and cultivated, and fed just before earing, is found *to be very valuable.*
4. Its value, compared with lucerne, millet, the best grasses, and other plants containing a large percentage of nutriment, taking into consideration the quantity produced and the cost of its production, has not been determined fully, and should be decided by a series of thorough and exhaustive experiments.

If the conclusions of the commissioner have any weight, they certainly settle the question of value, and fodder should be regarded a paying thing. It is enough to know that it is a good food. It matters little whether it is better or not than millet or lucerne or other grasses. If it is a good grass; if it is nourishing; if it is palatable to stock; if it will keep up the milk flow; if it will supplement the close-fed pastures; and if it will make the farmer feel good as he sees his faithful cows eat it, that is all we dare ask—we will enroll it among the good things of nature, and thank Providence for it.

HOW MUCH PORK TO A BUSHEL OF CORN?—There are many things that must modify the answer to a question like the above. The age of the hogs to which the corn is fed, their previous treatment, the season of the year, their surroundings, and the care which they receive, the breed—all must be taken into account. I have never owned a pair of stock scales, and consequently, have not been able to experiment so as to give from personal knowledge any exact statement. I have, however, at my command a record of experiments made by others under varying circumstances, from which we shall be able to find out what has been done by them. It is important for every farmer to know what can be done under the most favorable circumstances, and then if he finds himself falling far short of what has been done by others, he should go to work and find out the reason of his failure.

A chemical analysis of corn shows that it contains enough of the flesh and fat-producing elements to give a gain of thirty pounds for each bushel consumed. But it is obvious that a certain amount of food is needed to restore the waste of the system and maintain the vitality of the animal, and actual experiments show that rarely is half that amount gained. I have examined various records of experiments, the aim of which was to determine how much pork can be produced from a bushel of corn, but many of them are worthless from the fact that potatoes, milk or house slops were fed in connection with corn. I find in Mr. Coburn's excellent work on hogs, the following account of experiments:

Thos. Edge of Chester county, Pa., fed to five pigs of the same litter, five bushels of shelled corn, and the gain was 47 3-4 lbs., 9 3-5 lbs. from a bushel. B. P. Kirk fed 49 bushels of corn, and got a return of a little over 12 lbs. of pork to a bushel. An experiment of a Mr. Buckingham shows a return of 8¼ lbs. from a bushel. Two experiments, one in New York and one in Indiana, each show a gain of 12 lbs. for each bushel of corn consumed. An experiment in Litchfield, Conn., showed 9 3-4 lbs. from a bushel. A. S. Proctor of Illinois, made a gain of 10 lbs. for each bushel fed. W. E. Nichols of Morrow county, Ohio, fed sixty-three days, and made a gain of a little above 12 ¼ lbs. per bushel. Mr. Van Loon of Illinois, fed twenty days, and made a fraction over 9 lbs. to the bushel. Mr. Behmer of Columbus, Ohio, made 10½ lbs, to the bushel of corn.

If we take the average of these experiments, we find that something above ten pounds of pork were produced from each bushel of corn fed. The above experiments were all with a few hogs, but an experiment made in 1859 was with a large lot of hogs. They were weighed on the 10th of September, and turned into a field of corn that was estimated at forty bushels per acre. In forty-three days they consumed forty acres of corn, and showed a gain of ten lbs. for each bushel eaten. On the 25th of October, one hundred of these hogs were selected and weighed, and found to average just 200 pounds each. They were fed for a week on corn, ground, cob and all, and thoroughly cooked with steam, and made a gain of 14 lbs. each, making 20 lbs. for a bushel of corn. I presume, however, that this was not a fair test, and that the hogs came on the scales with empty stomachs, and were weighed the second time when full, as the record for the next week shows a gain of about fifteen pounds for each bushel of corn, and the third week they were back to ten pounds to a bushel.

These experiments seem to show that under favorable circumstances, 10 lbs. of pork can be made from a bushel of dry corn. Various experiments on record show that ground corn, even if fed raw, will produce more pork than whole corn, and that a still larger amount can be made if, in addition, the meal is cooked.

We must not, however, jump at the conclusion that because we can make more pounds of pork from corn fed in this way, if is necessarily more profitable; for the price of pork may be so low, or the expense of grinding or cooking so great, that it will not justify the outlay.—*Exchange.*

* * *

COLORED CONGRESSMEN.

The Status of Senator Bruce and Representative Rainey.

[Washington special to Baltimore Sun.]

Statements have of late been frequently made that Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, would, on the expiration of his term of service in the Senate, remove to Ohio. These statements have evidently been made for partisan effect, as with them is thrown out the intimation that the proposed change of residence is due to the prejudice existing against his race. It is now authoritatively denied that Senator Bruce has any intention of leaving Mississippi. On the contrary, when his term of service expires he will return to Mississippi and devote his time to the interests of his people and the prosperity of his State.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and Representative Rainey, of South Carolina, present notable instances of the fact, which is no longer denied by those who are fair and impartial, that it rests entirely with the colored people themselves whether they have the respect and good-will of the superior race. Both of them have uniformly conducted themselves with perfect propriety since their entrance into public life, and in their intercourse with their white associates have always appeared to scrupulously observe the golden rule. There is not a Democratic member of either house of Congress, who does not speak of them and treat them with respect. If Mr. Bruce was one of the most distinguished of the white citizens of Mississippi his colleague, Senator Lamar, could not treat him with more deference. In everything of a public character that affects the State of Mississippi, Mr. Lamar always, before acting, consults with Mr. Bruce. During the last session of Congress the almost unanimously Democratic Legislature of Mississippi passed resolutions complimenting Mr. Bruce for his course in the Senate.

A short time ago Senator Beck, of Kentucky, said to me in his bluff, honest way, "Rainey and Bruce are men, both of them, and I am for them all the time." Mr. Beck then narrated an incident showing the innate modesty of Mr. Rainey, and his regard for the feelings of others, which he said cemented the man to him as long as life. Mr. Rainey was one of the committee, as was Mr. Beck, who was then a member of the House, appointed by the House to go to Boston with the remains of Senator Sumner. After leaving Washington there was some talk among the members of the committee as to the possible reception that would be accorded Mr. Rainey at the hotels, and it was thought that embarrassment might ensue, although, of course, nothing was said on the subject in Mr. Rainey's presence. On arriving at New York the committees of the two Houses went to the Fifth Avenue and took quarters. When the hour for dinner arrived the members of the committees went in a body to the dining-room, Mr. Rainey alone being absent. He remained in his room, sending word that he was indisposed, and requesting his dinner to be sent to him. Every member of the committee was well satisfied that Mr. Rainey's indisposition was not serious, but was assumed out of delicacy for their feelings, and to avoid any possible contingency of embarrassment to them. The next morning, when the committee was assembled for breakfast, the same report of Mr. Rainey's indisposition came from his room, with the request that his breakfast be sent to him. At this Mr. Beck spoke out, and said that Mr. Rainey was a member of the House of Representatives; he was a member of the committee in charge of the funeral remains of Charles Sumner, and he was as much entitled to respect as any other member of the committee, "and," concluded Mr. Beck, "I for one am not going into that dining-room without Rainey." This was taking the bull by the horns. Senator Hoar, who was also one of the House committee, was dispatched to Mr. Rainey's room with the unanimous and peremptory request of the committee that Mr. Rainey join them.

Mr. Hoar soon returned with Mr. Rainey on his arm, and the two at the head of the committee marched into the dining-room and took their seats at the table prepared for the committee.—This was in the infancy of "civil rights," and there was much staring and whispering on the part of the guests who were at breakfast, but no comments sufficiently loud enough to be heard were made. The members of the committee were especially attentive to Mr. Rainey, which soon established his status on a firm foundation. After this Mr. Rainey was not troubled with "indisposition" and no question was raised at any place as to his presence.

* * *

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

What Chun Lan Pin Says of the Outrages in San Francisco.

The Chinese embassy arrived at Buffalo on Friday afternoon in a special Wagner car by the Lake Shore Railroad. The members of the embassy are richly variegated in hue and wrought with unique devices; a loose blouse, ill-fitting trousses tied at the ankle, light, sandal-like shoes, and skull-caps. Some carried fans and others umbrellas. The embassy left for Niagara Falls about 2 o'clock, and reached the latter place about 3, and were driven down Main street to the New Suspension Bridge. As they passed the arched gateway the great cataract burst upon them in all its granduer, and for an instant the Orientals were awe stricken; but their countenances broadened into a pleasant smile, which all their natural reserve could not dispel. After dining at the Clifton House, and doing the points of interest at the Falls, they left for Hartford via the Central Railroad.

Chun Lan Pin, the Chief Ambassador, is over sixty years of age, and a graduate of Han Lin College. He ranks second in the empire, being next to the imperial family. He is the only one of the embassy of noble rank, and can be readily distinguished by his polished manner. In conversation with a correspondent he stated that the hoodlum outrages in San Francisco are looked upon in China with feelings of bitter enmity. "We feel," he said, "that our common people are greatly outraged by your ignorant and lazy classes." He thought the embassy would tend to mitigate these evils and create a more friendly feeling between the two nations. "The chief thing needed," he said, "are schools for the purpose of teaching Chinamen how to speak English. Our language is too difficult for Americans or Englishmen to learn, but we can learn your tongue with comparative ease. When we can communicate with you we can easily teach you to respect and love us."

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 17, 1878

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic nominations for the twelve Assemblymen and two Senators, to be chosen this fall in Allegheny county, are complete, with the exception of the Senator in the Forty-fourth district now represented by Mr. John C. Newmyer, who started out in his legislative career with fair indications of honorable and useful service, but has of late been one of the most important allies of the Cameron ring from Western Pennsylvania, because he has more ability and experience than the usual run of Republican legislators. In this district the Nationals have nominated Mr. Charles H. Paulson against Newmyer, and there is a very general desire that he shall be indorsed by the Democratic District Convention at an early day. The district is strongly Republican, but we are satisfied a union of the Democrats and Nationals on Mr. Paulson will make his election reasonably certain. With him in the field as the National candidate, and deservedly popular as he is with Democrats, we are satisfied a third nomination would secure Newmeyer's success. Mr. Paulson fills the bill of opposition to the Camerons, as well as any jobbing special legislation for this city or county, and his election will be a substantial Democratic gain. We hope therefore that in the forty-fourth district the Democrats will adopt the same policy pursued in the forty-second, where Mr. J. P. Smith, previously nominated by the Nationals, was indorsed by the Democrats.

This will complete our legislative ticket, and we think, taken as a whole, it should command the support of the Democracy of the county, as well as those Republicans who are disgusted with the continued ascendancy of the Cameron dynasty and propose to vote against it. Of the Democratic candidates but one has had legislative experience at Harrisburg, and that was of the most honorable and useful character. We refer to Joseph Hays, candidate for Representative in the Fourth district. He served in the sessions of 1875-'76, and antagonized every scheme brought forward by the rings. He was one of the most influential members on the floor of the House. The remainder of the ticket is made up of men "fresh from the people," as the saying goes, and is in full sympathy with the demand for the repeal of all local legislation obnoxious to our citizens. A number of them have had large experience in business and public affairs, and we do not think there is one on the list that can be justly charged with any sympathy or affiliation with the influences and jobbers that have bankrupted the city. If elected, they will stand, as the Democratic legislators elected in 1874 did, an insurmountable barrier to any attempts to impose unjust or extravagant legislation on our people.

The Republican Legislative ticket is exactly the reverse. Of the sixteen candidates, eight served in the last Legislature, and were conspicuous in their devotion to the Cameron interests and to the demands of our local spoilers. The whole sixteen, if elected, will go to Harrisburg pledged to vote for Don Cameron for United States Senator, just as eight of them "went it blind" on Don in 1877, when the old gentleman resigned and designated his son as his successor. They marched up to the rack, every one of them, and handed in their Cameron votes with the fidelity of Philadelphia bummers.

The question in Allegheny county this fall is whether this Cameron Ring ticket shall succeed, or will the people trust the Democrats as they did in 1874. Much sport was made of the inexperience of the House elected that year, and it was undoubtedly a little awkward, but it was honest, and in no single instance seduced from the line of duty. It had only a negative power, but it used it with decision on every measure the City Hall sent down. Either the Republican or Democratic ticket will be successful in November. One implies obedience to all the demands of the State and Municipal Rings, while the other is pledged to opposition to such demands, and this opposition on the part of the Democrats will not only be right in itself but will accord with every dictate of political expediency and fidelity.

The Democratic conferees of the Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene Congressional district, after half a dozen sessions, again adjourned yesterday without making a nomination, until the first of October, just five weeks prior to the November election. If the patience of the Democracy of the district is not exhausted by the futile efforts of these gentlemen to make a nomination, they must indeed be a most forbearing class of people. The question seems a very simple one. As we understand the sentiment of the district, the nomination, according to party usages, should go either to Fayette or Greene. The latter county presents Mr. Wise and Fayette Mr. Boyle, but Westmoreland declines to determine the candidate as between the two, and hence this protracted struggle which will affect the vote of the State ticket and may sow seeds of political bitterness in the district. It seems to us the Westmoreland Democratic Committee should recall their conferees and provide some speedy method of taking the sense of that county on the claims of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Wise, either by a primary election, voting directly for a candidate, or by a County Convention. Westmoreland has the decision of the question in her own hands, and should insist on a speedy adjustment, that all may get to work for the State, Congressional, County and Legislative tickets. We make these suggestions solely in the interest of getting out the full Democratic vote in these three Democratic counties, for it may determine the fate of the State ticket. To this extent the Democracy of other counties have a right to intervene in the pending struggle, so that it may be decided at the earliest practicable day. And it would be absurd to hide the fact that there are some very discreditable rumors afloat in regard to the action of conferees, or influences at work on them. It is the boast of these three counties that they are, and have always been, loyal to the Democratic faith, and their bright records and great majorities should not be tainted by anything on the part of their representatives that will not stand the closest scrutiny.

The *Leader* thinks we should sink the Senatorship in the election of legislators from Allegheny county, and further alleges it will meet "Mr. Cameron" with open arms should he join in its "crusade." We have no doubt of it. The Cameron ring at Harrisburg has been very conciliatory towards the *Leader*, and not long ago, yielding to its solicitations and "guarantees," gave the *Leader* a nice plum in the way of advertising. It had better luck with the Harrisburg branch of the concern than in its application, with "guarantees," to "Tom" Phelps. It got coppers from the one and kicks from the other. We have not the least doubt the *Leader* will do all in its power to elect Cameron men to the Legislature. It has various axes to grind in that direction. In fact, it is said, "Uncle Robert" wants to go as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pumpernickel. He would look well in tights, with a sword between his legs.

Ben Butler hit the nail on the head in his terse and telling description of the effects of John Sherman's contraction policy, in his Maine speech. "It is," said he, "squeezing property down and debts up, until debt eats up all the property and leaves the man and his family homeless. One kind of property is kept up and another is forced down. You had a mortgage on your house for $2,000. You bought the house for $3,000. Your house within the last five years has depreciated at least $1,000. Is your mortgage any less?" And so of the bonds, purchased with greenbacks, when they were at a discount of forty and sixty per cent. To bring them up every other species of property and all kinds of labor—everything we produce from the ground or manufacture from the forge—is sealed down, down, down. It is only the bonds that go up, up, up.

Galusha A. Grow formally "opened" the Hoyt-Cameron campaign at Oil City on Saturday last, and we don't think the speech will do the Democrats any harm in the oil region, where Republican Greenbackers abound. The Philadelphia *Times* thinks Galusha adopted the policy of the economical landlady who studied carefully what her boarders didn't like, and then gave them plenty of it. He pitched into the idea of a greenback currency, and then sounded an extensive eulogium of the national banking system. He opposed the taxation of bonds, glorified the bondholders, and on the whole made a speech that has already received the plaudits of the Wall street organs. We hope Chairman Quay will send Grow to Allegheny county.

Mr. Lewis, the President of the Farmers and Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, which is the fiscal agent of the Commonwealth, gives it as his opinion that there has been no actual over-issue of the bonds of 1853 of the $500,000 series. He says that the bonds were issued in two different years and that the likelihood is that during the first year there was an under-issue and that this was made up the second year by a corresponding over-issue. Mr. Lewis thinks it unfortunate the matter has been prematurely made public, and says "had it not been it could have been worked out in a few months in one of two ways—if there was fraud—first by the presentation of the twenty-nine bonds or part of the earlier issue; if there was no fraud by their non-appearance."

The speech of Senator Thurman, printed in The Weekly Post, will be read with interest. The Senator has a homely and candid way of putting his arguments that carries conviction with it. He is rarely betrayed into extravagance of speech; therefore all his statements may be relied on. The striking point of his speech is his strong argument in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency. He also makes an instructive and telling comparison between Republican extravagance and Democratic economy in administering the Federal Government.

The military organ of the French Government recently published a statement of the strength of the army, in which it was shown that within thirty days 1,180,000 men could be put in the field in first-class condition for a fight. The total effective strength of the army is 3,600,000 men, being about one-tenth of the entire population of France. The publication of these figures is probably designed to show neighboring Powers, and especially Germany, that France is not afraid of any complications arising out of the so-called settlement of the Eastern question. The French army, however, by competent judges, is said to be lacking in good generals.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

My attention has been directed to a published list of an Executive Committee, seeming to have ostensibly for its object the formation of another Legislative ticket. The peculiarity of the formation of the list seems to be that it not only includes the sore-heads, but also the names of Republicans and Democrats of well known fealty to their respective parties; and, of course, without any consultation or permission for so doing. This seems strange; and, I think, a little consideration on the part of the Democrats particularly, might go far to show it may be more of a Cameron trick than anything else. Therefore, I think, it would not be amiss for you to give it a moment's attention. As one of the so-called committeemen, don't understand me as objecting to the company; that is a compliment to me. We have no common, hard fisted fellows on our list. ——— ———.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1878.

We have heard a number of complaints by Democrats of the unauthorized use of their names in the construction of this committee. It places them in the position of countenancing the movement for another legislative ticket, which they do not; and, being modest citizens, averse to rushing into print, they do not care to publish disclaimers.

Our correspondent, however, hints at the vital objection to this movement for another legislative ticket. It is that it seems "more of a Cameron trick than anything else." The Cameron faction is undoubtedly alarmed at the legislative outlook in Allegheny county. They have not forgotten that they lost the Legislature on joint ballot in 1874 by the tidal wave that sent thirteen Democrats to Harrisburg from this county, nor is the City Hall Ring indifferent to the fact that these Democratic legislators blocked every scheme they attempted to get through during the sessions of 1875-'76.

The anti-Cameron feeling is very strong in this county. Republicans even, in great numbers, do not relish the idea of binding their party for years to the Winnebago dynasty, by the re-election of Don Cameron to the U. S. Senate next winter. The mode of his election in 1877 was a humiliation to them. The Democrats and Nationals, without exception, are opposed to the continued reign of the Cameron Ring, which is the parent of the City Hall and all the other Municipal Rings in the State. We believe two-thirds of the people of Allegheny county, were the issue squarely presented, would to-day vote against sending Don Cameron back to the Senate. Yet his "managers" in this county have secured the nomination of two Senators and twelve representatives, who, if elected, will vote for him in caucus and in the Legislature. This is not disputed. They are all Cameron men; some of them conspicuously so.

Obviously, with two-thirds of the vote of the county anti-Cameron, and the canvass gradually assuming the shape of opposition to his re-election, with the possibility there will be a concentration on Democratic or National candidates opposed to him, the wisest policy for his adherents—and no one has ever accused them of a lack of shrewdness—is to divide the opposition. By that sign they hope to conquer, and return a round dozen of members owned by Cameron, instead of the same number, were the people united, who would oppose his election and make certain his defeat; for, we take it, twelve votes changed from one side to the other will determine the Senatorship. Hence, it appears almost certain that the question of the election or rejection of Don Cameron rests with the voters of Allegheny county this fall.

The scheme to put up another legislative ticket can have but one effect, and that is to increase Don Cameron's chances of securing a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. This may not be the game intended by *some* of the Committeemen, but that it will be the result any one with an ounce of brains can easily see.

Notwithstanding the extra precautions taken by health officers, the liberal use of disinfectants, and the quarantine regulations, the yellow fever continues to spread rapidly. In New Orleans, on Wednesday, one hundred and thirty-four new cases were reported, and it appears the scourge is getting a firm foothold in that city. The weather is damp and cold, which accounts for the increase in the number of cases. In Grenada the distress is appalling. The Mayor and Councilmen are down with the disease, as are nearly the entire population. There are now only one hundred and fifty people in the city, the remainder having fled. The calls for aid are loud as the handful of citizens are entirely helpless. In Memphis, the destroyer is also gaining ground there being already about seventy-five cases. The weather is also very bad and the future looks dark. Physicians have advised all who can to leave the city and trains leaving the city are loaded with people who are taking the warning of physicians in time.

The Potter Committee concluded its examination of Colonel Roberts of the New Orleans *Times* Wednesday. He it was who caused considerable commotion by his interviews with Hayes at Columbus after the election. He says he told Hayes then the Democrats had a clear majority in the State of 7,000; and got from him the idea if he was allowed to take the office of President Returning Board stealing would end. This was to satisfy Louisiana. Roberts relates a manly remark Conkling made to him, which was "if Hayes was elected he should go in without any concessions to Louisiana, and if he was not elected, he should not get in at all."

The Potter Committee met yesterday in New York for the purpose of examining the members of the MacVeagh Commission, but none of them were present. Stanley Matthews has declined to respond to the summons of the Committee, and Butler evidently thinks he ought to be made an example of, in order to test the respective powers and privileges of the Senate and House. General Butler also objects to Matthews testifying on his own behalf to newspaper interviewers as he has done, and refusing to honor the summons of the Committee.

Ex-Secretary Bristow has been appointed as chief counsel for the Government in the South Carolina cases. He will have entire charge of the interests of the Government, with power to select such assistants as he may prefer. The trial will begin in the early part of September, before the United States Circuit Court, and Chief Justice Waite will preside, with Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, and Judge Ryan, of the District Court, to assist him.

Butler is driving the Massachusetts Republicans into insanity. They want him to go to Congress, but he will not go. They do not want him to be Governor, and Governor he is determined to be, on Kearney "pool" plan.

Between March 4, 1877, and May 20 1878, Mr. Hayes has pardoned 284 offenders against the laws. This affords the nucleus of a Hayes party.

The Chicago *Times* wickedly suggests that it is exclusively relating to hymn singing and alpacca coats that Mr. Hayes has a policy.

General Sherman has written a letter to Major Rodgers, Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy, in which he earnestly favors military education in connection with the civil institutions of our country. He says military organization is a science, admirably adapted to any branch of business; that the ordinary drill "sets up" the boy and makes a man of better figure, better physique and consequently prolonging his life and adding to his measure of his influence as a citizen; that each State should have a military academy, modeled, as nearly as possible, after West Point, and that some assistance should be extended to each by the United States in the way of arms, accoutrements, tents and uniforms, and that each State should supplement this by a small money allowance to meet extra expenses. He then advises that all be subject to inspection by an officer of the army at least once a year, and that the dress, discipline and instruction should be uniform throughout—agreeing with that provided by law for the United State Military Academy.

The New York *Nation* feels very much encouraged about affairs in the South, and tries to console and soothe Charley Foster and other of the brethren in this wise: "No reasonable man can honestly deny that, everything considered, the progress of the South since March, 1877, has been remarkable. If any one will take up the predictions of the Republican papers during the fall of 1876 as to the consequences of Wade Hampton's election in South Carolina, for instance, and contrast them with the reality to-day, he will be amazed. The negroes are growing in wealth, in intelligence and in self-respect, all over the South. They are in the enjoyment, for the first time, of security for person and property, and with the growth of personal intelligence political weight must come. No combinations of the whites can prevent it. Signs of division in the white ranks already show themselves in various States, and as these divisions grow the negro vote must become more and more independent."

The Bounding Banning was beaten, as we have stated, but the following report of his speech, in support of his successful opponent, shows that he ought not to have been:

"My Fellow-Citizens: Of course the little disappointment is mine, but I remember that three times the generous Democracy of the Second district has elected and returned me to Congress. I thank you for it. I thank you sincerely for all that. I thank you for the generous vote you have given me to-day, and it is my proud privilege now to introduce to you your gallant standard bearer, this day chosen, who shall carry the flag of the Democracy to success in the Second district, breaking down Republicanism, fraud, rascality, wherever he finds it. I introduce Leonard W. Goss (loud applause), and, in this introduction, move that his nomination be the unanimous nomination of the gallant Democracy of the Second district. (Renewed applause.)

We don't see in this, any confirmation of the *Dispatch's* statement that he is disposed to bolt and run as a National.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7 35 in the morning for New York, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, is among the fastest in the world. Indeed, a portion of the distance is made at a rate scarcely attained by any road in Europe or America. The distance between West Philadelphia and Jersey City is eighty-nine miles, accomplished in one hour and fifty-four minutes, with a single stop, while the return is six minutes less, including two stops. This gives a rate, in going, of nearly fifty miles, and in returning of slightly more than fifty miles an hour, surpassing that of the celebrated Queen's mail between London and Holyland, where the run of two hundred and sixty-four miles occupies seven hours. The register of the train shows that many a mile has been made in forty-eight seconds, which is at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the mail steamer Pargoud last week, describes the terror caused all along the Mississippi river by the report of the ravages of yellow fever at New Orleans. At Vadalia, La., the natives came to the landing with stones and clubs, and fought back the crew of the steamer when the latter attempted to take some baggage on board. At Natchez the flash of a cannon warned the Pargoud to remain aloof. The people of Delta even tried to prevent the mail from being landed, and at Vicksburg not a deck-hand was allowed to leave the shore end of the steamboat staging. Commerce is paralyzed for a time on the great water highway of the West, and it is to be hoped that the unreasoning panic will soon subside.

Among the relics of the immortal Father of his country recently purchased by act of Congress from Major Lewis of Virginia, was the ledger or account book in which George used to place all items, no matter how trifling, of his financial affairs. He kept a full records of his losing and winnings at play. One peculiar fact in connection with his gamblings, as shown by this ledger, is that he always lost at Fredericksburg, Va. The record of his continual losses at Fredericksburg grew so monotonous that in brackets in the last entry of a loss at this place, George wrote the words, "As usual."

Mason Brayman, who has served as Governor of Idaho, from July, 1876, has been suspended, and John P. Hoyt, the present Governor of Arizona appointed in his stead. General Fremont is now on his way to Arizona, to assume his duties as Governor of that Territory. For some time past there has been much bickering and bitter feelings between Governor Brayman and Secretary of Idaho, Mr. Curtis, and it resulted in the removal of both.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Republicans of Cumberland county met in convention at Carlisle on Monday and made the following nominations; Assembly, D. S. Hunter of Shippensburg, and Asbury Derland of Boiling Springs.

The Republican County Convention, at Uniontown, on Monday, made the following nominations: Congress, Colonel A. S. Fuller; State Senate, Dr. J. S. Vanvoorhis; Representatives, J. G. Burchinal and Ebenezer Finley.

Paul Carson, colored, of Pittsburgh, enlightened the people of Monongahela City, one evening last week, on the financial issues of the day. Paul is a Greenbacker. Forten's speech at old City Hall on August 1st, does not seem to have had much influence on Paul.

At a meeting of some of the opponents of Bachman, Democratic candidate for Congress, held at Strawntown, Bucks county, on Saturday, Samuel A. Bridges was renominated for Congress. It is reported that a Republican meeting at Applebachsville also nominated Bridges.

The Dauphin county Democratic Convention has nominated M. J. D. Withington for Congress, subject to the decision of the conferrees of Lebanon and Northumberland counties. Wm. Ricker and Christian E Hess for Assembly, from the county, and Aug. Reel for Sheriff.

The Warren and Venango Republican Senatorial district is not only distuabed about the question whether the nomination shall go to Mr. Lee of Venango or Mr. Allen of Warren, but about the question whether the district shall be represented by a friend or an enemy of Senator Cameron. Lee is against Cameron and Allen is for him.

William Godshalk, nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the Bucks and Montgomery district over Dr. Evans, the present member, is objectionable to a large section of his party on account of temperance and other issues. The nominee was Associate Judge. He retired from the bench in 1876. He resides in Doylestown township, and is a miller.

The Bucks county *Intelligencer*, which has been running Attorney General Lear for the Senatorship in Bucks, now announces that Mr. Lear declines being a candidate under any circumstances. The same paper says that "on the Democratic side Senator Yerkes positively declines a renomination, and Brice M. Pursell has been settled upon by the ruling powers as successor."

The Republican Convention in Dauphin county was quiet, the ticket agreed on at the dictation of the Cameron ring having been put through with a rush. Joseph Landis, Benjamin Bordener and Charles L. Bailey were nominated for the Legislature, all of whom will vote for Don. The convention was instructed for Killinger for Congress.

The Democratic Conferees of the Twenty-seventh district were booked for a meeting at Erie on Monday. The Erie and Venango people were present but the Warren county Conferees were not and the Conference adjourned to meet at Warren, on Tuesday, August 20th, at 3 P. M. James D. Hancock of Franklin, is the Democratic nominee from Venango.

The Democrats of Juniata county held their convention at Mifflin on Monday and nominated for Congress Hon. John A. Magee of Perry county; Assembly, Dr Lucien Banks; Prothonotary, George Reynolds; Treasurer, John Kirk; District Attorney, George Jacobs, Jr. Mr. Amos G. Bonsal was selected for Chairman of the County Committee.

The Warren *Ledger* puts a new aspect upon the difficulty in the Twenty-seventh Congressional district in regard to the Republican nomination, which gives it a commercial character. It says Mr. Osmer, the nominee, neglected to pay some of the delegates' expenses, which Reed of Erie, was called upon for. It further declares, on the authority of the Erie *Gazette*, that Watson the present member, had to buy Reed off, two years ago.

The annual county meeting of the Democrats of Berks was held at the Court House, in Reading on Monday. This meeting is generally held for counting noses and fixing up matters for the fall campaign. There wore two or three thousand people present but the Clymer party carried everything their own way. The resolutions ratify the action of the Democratic State Convention and eulogize the course of Mr. Clymer, Senator Ermentrout and the Assemblymen.

The fourth district Democratic Convention of Schuylkill county has nominated John Boland of Pottsville, S. C. Kirk of Tremont, and C. B. Palsgrove of Schuylkill Haven, for the Legislature. Mr. Boland is editor of the *Emerald Vindicator*, the organ of the Emerald Beneficial Association, a strong society; S. C. Kirk of Tremont, is an ex-school teacher, now editor and proprietor of the West Schuylkill *Press*. All the nominees are young men just starting on their political career.

When small politicians get down to trading the office of Representative in Congress out to themselves by relative single terms, usually everybody wants to cheat somebody else, and trouble is inevitable. This the Democrats did in the Tenth district, composed of Northampton, Lehigh and part of Bucks. This rule was enforced by the friends of Congressman Bridges two years ago, but now, when it comes around to Mr. R. K. Bachman's turn to take the place of Bridges, the anti-Bachman men bolt, under the wing of Bridges, and nominate him as a free-lance candidate. By a happy coincidence, the Republicans sat in convention at the same time, but a mile distant from the disgruntled Democrats, and they, on the part of the hopeless Republican faction of Bucks, also nominated Bridges. In some districts such a break might do material damage, but that sort of a bolt wouldn't chip the corners off the Democratic Gibraltar that starts on the Democratic line of Bucks and ends in the heart of the Tenth Legion.—*Philadelphia Times.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A Paris court has decided that the marriages of priests during the Revolution of 1848 were illegal.

Victor Hugo's health still alarms his friends. He is at his old exile home in the Island of Guernsey.

Senator Spencer has been visiting the Dalrymple farm on the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were cut on this farm 13,000 acres of wheat.

Hon. S. F. Hunt, one of the most brilliant and good looking young Democrats of the Buckeye State, has been nominated in Cincinnati for Common Pleas Judge.

Two twelve-year-old boys threw stones at a train on the Great Eastern Railway, England, and were punished by three days' imprisonment and a whipping with a birch rod.

Washington Irving's home at Sunnyside looks old and neglected. The decorations are all cheap, and pictures of the place so flatter it that the reality is in strong contrast.

Senator George Handy Smith has gone into the farming business. He has purchased a tract of land near Philadelphia, and Bill Singerly of the *Record* says he makes a good neighbor.

One hundred and seventeen members of the Georgia Legislature have declared themselves in favor of the re-election of Senator Gordon. This is a clear majority, and his election is therefore essentially secured.

"A crushed Mother-in-Law" is the title of a farcical comedy written for the Holman troupe. The author says that he "hopes not only to make audiences laugh, but to inspire down-trodden husbands with the courage to strike off their shackles and be free."

At a dinner given by the Farriers' Company, at the Albion Tavern, London, the Queen's health was proposed as follows: "Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, Protectress of Turkey, Administratrix of Cyprus, and Empress of India."

Mr. W. H. Crompton, formerly of the Opera house, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been engaged as stage manager at the Broadway Theatre, New York. Miss Eliza O'Connor, an actress of considerable popularity in Western cities, has also been permanently added to the staff of artists.

A New York Judge has made declarations that, so far as he is concerned, there shall be no more dividing up of large estates among lawyers. New York has become famous for this kind of plundering, many fortunes having been completely swallowed up by the "sharks of the law."

Bertolotti has convinced himself, if not his readers, that Beatrice Cenci was a coarse and wicked woman; and now James Jackson Jarves adduces evidence to show that the familiar portrait of her is a fraud. His theory is that the picture is identical with a Madonna by Paolo de Verona.

The Nationals of Philadelphia have announced a grand picnic and State ratification meeting at the South Broad Street Park, on Monday the 19th inst. Dennis Kearney, General Butler, Col. Wright, and nearly a dozen other leading members of the party are announced as orators for the occasion.

Hon. O. V. Smith, of Lawrence County, State Senator from the Forty-fifth District, in Southern Illinois, committed suicide on the 5th inst. by swallowing two ounces of laudanum. Mr. Smith was elected State Senator by the Democrats in 1874, and his term would have expired in January next He was a native of Ohio, aged 38.

Like his father, King Humbert of Italy affects a familiar tone at his audiences. Not long ago he received a delegation of professors from the University. To the Professor of Anatomy the King said: "Heaven keep me from falling into your hand!" and the Professor answered, "Amen! For your Majesty's sake and the country's."

Prince Bismarck has been often compared to the late Count Cavour; and on no single point is the resemblance so striking as in the versatility shown by both to work with any party or parties in order to carry out their aims. Cavour built up his Italy after this fashion, and Bismarck is now striving to crown the edifice of his Germany in the same way.

Governor General Earl Dufferin and Earl Dunraven were at Manhatten Beach a few days since, and "society" did not know it. The Governor-General registered at the hotel his family name, and Dunraven went in among the fishes for a plebeian swim, without putting on aristocratic airs. In fact, the two earls desired to be shorn of their titles and be regarded as "common folks."

At the national convention of Freethinkers, which will meet at Watkins, N. Y., on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of the present month, speeches will be delivered by George W. Julian, James Parton, Frederick Douglass, Elizur Wright, Mrs. Lucy N. Coleman and others. Mr. Hudson of Detroit, known as the liberal Sankey of the West, with two well-known woman vocalists, will provide the music for the occasion.

Secretary Thompson, talking with a friend the other day, said he had one political ambition. "Do you want to come back to Congress?" said the friend. "Lord forbid" replied the mariner. "What office do you long for, then?" was the query. "Why, I have run for Inspector of Public Roads in my county twenty times," said the Secretary, "and every time been woefully beaten; what I want is to be elected to that office."

In the *Penn Monthly*, on the trials of campaigning against the Indians, James Joseph Talbot, who describes a campaign with Gen Crook, states as a curious paradox that "Wendell Phillips, for example, is a much greater missionary (at a distance) in the cause of Indian civilization and evangelization than old Father De Smet was, and every newspaper editor in the country is a much more successful Indian fighter (at an equally safe distance) than Gen. Crook is."

"The Queen," says the London *World*, "rarely accepts presents from her subjects in the United Kingdom, but I hear that she has just made an exception to this rule. A gentleman begged her Majesty to accept some Cyprus wine upward of 300 years old and her Majesty has graciously acceded to his request. It may be mentioned that 'Commandery' wine of Cyprus, the best *cru* in the island, is not fit to drink till at least 50 years old, when it is in perfection. It is even then so strong that it is drank out of small liquor glasses."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

The Erie *Dispatch* reports that Robert Bonner is negotiating with Mr. Chas. Reed for the purchase of his fast young trotter, Midnight.

William Coons of Titusville, was shot in the right thigh by some careless person who fired off a revelvor in a crowd at the Oil Creek depot on Tuesday.

It is reported that Marcus Hulings is negotiating with parties for the sale of half interest in the six thousand acre purchase on Kinzua Creek in the Bradford oil regions.

Adam Smith a farmer living near Greensburg, was attacked by an infuriated bull the other day, and had several ribs broken and his flesh fearfully lacerated. He will recover.

The Standard Oil Company have in contemplation the abandonment of work at Petrolia, Butler county, claiming they can make oil outside and put it on the market there at much lower prices.

J. E. Graham of Erie, is following in the footsteps of Dr. Carver. At Albion, he is said to have broken 33 out of 35 glass balls, using a Remington rifle; also hitting six out of ten copper penies tossed up, and breaking ten glass balls in 46 seconds.

The Waynesburg fair will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 24th, 25th and 26th. A neat programme has been issued giving a list of the premiums offered. The premiums are liberal and the exhibition promises to prove a success.

The oil well at Beaver run, Westmoreland county, is now in third sand, and considerable oil has been obtained. There is about eight hundred feet of salt water in the hole, and as soon as tubed this will be drawn off, when the amount of oil being produced will be more definitely ascertained. The excitement is now greater than at any other period since boring was commenced.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

John R. and George W. Cecil, bankers and brokers, of New York have gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities about $200,000. Assets nominal.

Nearly one thousand cars of wheat, aggregating about four hundred thousand bushels, were received at Toledo during twenty-four hours ending at noon Monday, being the largest amount ever received there in the same length of time.

The delegates elect of the Workingmen's party to the California Constitutional Convention have drawn up, and forwarded to the President and Secretary of State, a memorial setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration and requesting the President and Secretary to take immediate steps to obtain the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty.

Rattlesnake Jack.

[Grant County (Or.) Times.]

Rattlesnake Jack is the euphonious title of a long-haired scout who appeared on our streets this week clad in buckskin habiliments. Jack's forte is oratory and shooting. After getting outside of a half dozen "straights" he opened in this style: "I'm a man from the mountains, I'm a hyena from the tropics and a nephew of old Kit Carson; I've got a string of scalps that a mule can't pack. General Crook and me used to sleep in the same blankets and 'smile' from the same bottle; I'm a poker-player from Arizona, and my mother rode on the first steamboat that ever navigated the Columbia; I'm a buzzard from the 'Rockies' and a 'cuss' on general principles; hain't slept on a floor for fourteen years, except in a guard house; I ken shoot a mole's eye out at 900 yards and make a jackass rabbit ashamed of hisself for a hundred." When last seen this celebrated personage was trying to get a bet that he could spit in a man's eye nine times out of ten at twenty paces.

"I've Caught a Nigger."

[From the National Republican.]

Quite a sensation was created at a private house in this city recently, which has caused much amusement at the expense of the ladies of two respectable families. A burly negro broke into a house, and, while searching for valuables, aroused a young lady, who, in the dim light, could see there was a man in the room, and, under the impression that it was her own brother, who is a somnambulist, said, "John, what do you want?" This eliciting no response, and still believing it to be her brother, she put her hand upon the arm of the intruder, and felt along until his head was reached, when the situation was realized at once, and, clinching both hands in the wool, she aroused the whole household by screaming, "I've caught a nigger!" The negro said, after his arrest, that when the lady caught hold of him he had a knife, which he intended to use if interfered with, but the cry, "I've caught a nigger," so staggered him that he forgot to do so until it was too late.

"Lime-Kiln Club" Statistics.

[Detroit Free Press.]

There being no reports of the committees, the President drew a thermometer from his pocket and said: "Gm'lem, de moar ye am instructed in knowledge de moar ye will know. I has bin invited by de Gov'ment to keep a weekly record of de state of de fermometer in dis hall for one year, an' shell begin right off. Janitor, hang dis masheen on the wall an' report de condishun of de mercury."

It was suspended from a nail, and after one wild defiant look the janitor called out in a husky voice:

"She am bloin' off at six hun'erd sab, an' headed to de norf east?"

"Secretary, jot dem figgers down in good order," said the President.

The First Locomotive.

[From the Washington Republican.]

The average citizen will be taken by surprise when told that the first locomotive engine ever placed on a track on this continent was "steamed up" and started just fifty years ago this 8th day of August. The trial trip was made at Honesdale, Pa., by the "Stourbridge Lion," an engine built in Stourbridge, England, and the credit for this pioneer enterprise belongs to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Mr. Horatio Allen, now 77 years of age, and a resident of South Orange, N. J., was the man who pulled the first throttle valve on that day, and to whom the charge of building the engine was intrusted by the company when he was sent to England.

A Lover Who Kept His Word.

[From the Southern Enterprise.]

One night last week (the exact day our informant did not know) John Sasser, a young man living on Big Tired creek, near Cairo, Ga., called on his lady love, Miss Johnson, and remained until a pretty late hour at night. Before leaving he requestad her to meet him at 4 o'clock P. M. the next day, at a certain spot designated by him. He told her if she did not come he would kill himself there. She supposed his words were mere idle bravado, and did not go. It seems, however, they were not. Parties visiting the spot shortly after the time appointed found him there dead—shot through the heart with a rifle ball. The rifle was lying near him.

Value of the Telephone.

[Austin (Nev.) Reveille.]

A telephone line has been set up between Birch Creek and Jefferson, and the people have gone wild over it. When the stage gets to the former place the driver applies his mouth to the instrument and yells to Jefferson: "Look out; I'm comin' like a house afire. Me and the stage." And then all the people in Jefferson sit down on the sidewalk in front of the express office and wait for the stage, which arrives in the course of eight or ten hours.

THE OLD WORLD.

Provisions of the Bill to Prevent Socialism in Germany.

Austrians Making Rapid Progress in Bosnia.

A Dinner Given U. S. Delegates to the Monetary Congress.

AUSTRIAN ONWARD MARCH.

SERAJEVO TO BE OCCUPIED SOON—OTHER POINTS OCCUPIED YESTERDAY.

VIENNA, August 14.—Wurtemburg's and Tegethoff's divisions of Jouvanovich's corpse are expected to enter Serajevo on Thursday or Friday next without opposition, the inhabitants having already given notice of their submission to Austrian occupation. General Szapary's check before Tuzla was due to the numerical superiority of the insurgents. The Austrians spiked two of their guns and abandoned them. The engagements with the insurgents were very obstinate.

Emperor Francis Joseph is much affected by the resistance of Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces. Resistance does not come from Mussulman's alone. Revolutionary Pan-Slavian is behind them.

The Servian Government earnestly declares it is loyally adhering to the conventions with the Austrians, but this declaration is not implicitly believed at Vienna. It is stated differences have arisen among the insurgents at Liono, Herzegovina and at other points on the frontier north of the river Narenta, causing the breaking up of several bands, chief of which, accompanied by Hadjee and Lajee, are said to have fled to Albania.

RAGUSA, August 14.—The Austrians have occupied Lyabinji, Herzegovinia. There are 5,000 insurgents at Blandala, south of Lyabinji, and another body near Bilek. Six thousand Turkish troops embarked for Valona, Albania, yesterday, on board three Austrian Lloyd's steamers, escorted by two American frigates.

GERMANY.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS FOR INSULTING THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, August 14.—Since the attempted assassination of the Emperor by Nobiling there have been 563 arrests for insulting the Emperor. Of this number 521 have been convicted, including 31 women. The aggregate of sentences of imprisonment were 811 years. Five of the accused committed suicide before their trial.

The elections in Alsace-Lorraine show an increase of the Moderate party, and a decline of Irreconcilables.

THE BILL TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM.

The bill for preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the German Federal Council. It prohibits associations, meetings and publications in furtherance of Socialistic or Communistic objects. Central authorities of Federal States are declared competent to deal with all offences against this law. The appeal from their decisions will be to the Imperial bureau to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press. The penalties range from a fine to a year's imprisonment. Socialists agents may be expelled from the town and forbidden to pursue their trades as printers, booksellers or innkeepers. The central authorities may, with the sanction of the Federal Council in districts where public safety is endangered; prohibit public meetings for the year unless meetings are sanctioned by the police authorities; prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets; restrict the sale or possession of arms and expel unemployed persons.

FRANCE.

A DINNER GIVEN AN AMERICAN DELEGATION.

PARIS, August 14.—Professor White gave a dinner on Monday evening to Messrs. Fenton, Groesbeck and Walker, the delegation of the United States to the International Monetary Congress. A distinguished company was present.

The 18th of September is the day fixed for the distribution of the awards to successful exhibitors at the International Exposition.

THE FRENCH PRINCE'S BETROTHAL.

Nothwithstanding various contradictions of the intended marriage of the French Prince Imperial with the Princess Thyra of Denmark, the *Constitutionnel* reiterates its statement that the marriage has been arranged with the consent of the King of Denmark, and insists upon the authenticity of its information.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

THE Greek Chambers was opened yesterday. There was no speech made.

A DYNAMITE factory at Presburg, Austria, exploded yesterday. Many were killed and wounded.

AT London, Thomas Forbes, the alleged forger, has been remanded for a week, bail having been refused.

THE Hungarian government has forbidden the export of arms and munitions into Servia and Montenegro.

IN the note to Greece on the 8th inst., the Porte admits the possibility of an understanding being arrived at.

THE Hungarian elections are virtually completed. 232 adherents to the Government have been elected against 70 Opposition and 66 Radicals.

IT is stated that numbers of Russian troops in Bulgaria are deserting and joining the Bosnians. Austrians have occupied Livno, in northwestern Herzegovina.

A DISPATCH from Bucharest says a Roumanian railway loan for 600,000 francs will be issued shortly. A cattle plague is raging very extensively throughout Roumania.

AT the hearing in London of the case of Forbes, American detective, the detective who arrested him deposed that Forbes said the draft which he had collected was made out in his own name and was given him as hush money.

THE Russian troops will begin embarking for home early next week. The Russian suggestion that the British fleet should retire simultaneously with Russian troops remains unanswered. Russia hints that the Porte ought to engage not to fortify the lines of Tchekniedje for some time was unfavorably received.

DID RARUS BEAT THE MAID?

A Fourth Heat Against Time Not Allowable.

[Spirit of the Times, August 10.]

We are inundated with questions concerning the beat which Rarus trotted in 2:13¼ last Saturday at Buffalo, and, owing to the importance of the subject, we make one consolidated answer, and transfer it to our editorial columns.

Section 2, rule 60, of the National Trotting Association provides that in all matches against time the horse shall be allowed three trials, unless expressly stipulated to the contrary.

The report shows that Rarus trotted the first heat in 2:17, the second in 2:59, and after taking the word for the third, and going as far as the turn, was pulled up and brought back. After a short rest, he was allowed a fourth trial, in which he trotted in 2:13¼. When Rarus received the word "go" in the third attempt, that heat was thereby started, and his voluntary abandonment of it was at his own risk. We decide that the Judges were wrong in allowing him a fourth trial, that the race was finished when the horse was withdrawn from the third heat, that the purse and pools have been wrongly awarded to Rarus and his backers, and the time, 2:13¼, made in the exhibition heat does not constitute a record. The fourth heat was merely an exhibition, and in no case can it govern wagers on the time or the result of the original purse.

GRANT'S BAYONETS,

And How He Was Prepared to Use Them for Hayes.

Another Feature of the Presidential Usurpation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, speaking of the perils which attended the recent Presidential election and the declaration of the result, with the course taken by the administration, says:

After the Returning Boards had completed their infamous work and had, with the utmost daring, falsified the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, which all the world knew had been cast fairly for Mr. Tilden, it became a question of form as to the rest. The conspirators who begun with the fraud in these States, of course must have had a plan of action which had been well deliberated, and looked forward to the final consummation by force if other agencies failed.

Investigation has shown how the first steps in the great crime were taken, and how all the instruments that were used under the direction of John Sherman and his confederates were rewarded with office and patronage, which they are now enjoying at the public expense. With that foundation laid, and the false certificates in the hands of a partisan willing and even anxious to following the direction of a caucus as to the mode of counting the votes, the conspiracy had reached the point when it must either fail by resolute resistance or succeed by arrangement or by positive force.

That the plot contemplated the contingency of a serious collision and its hazards is known by the manner and the time in which the troops were collected at Washington, some of them from a distance of more than 2,000 miles, all picked, and under charge of officers chosen for this special service, with Gen. Sherman on the spot to superintend the whole movement. They were put on a war footing, telegraphs were erected connecting the Arsenal, the Capitol, the War Department and the White House together, so that with sharp agents at each point the communication was instantaneous. Every officer was sworn to secrecy, and preparations were made for alternates that would make American blood boil with indignation if fully known.

It has been said that the force gathered at Washington was too small to excite the fears which were entertained at the time. It was not too small for the immediate object. It was large enough to have inaugurated civil strife, and to have held the Capitol in the absence of any organized opposition. Grant could have marched into the House of Representatives, as Cromwell and Napoleon did under other circumstances, and that he was prepared for some decisive step in case the House pursued a certain course is no longer doubtful.

But it must not be supposed these conspirators went as far as they did without being provided with other resources. Beyond the regular troops under Gen. Sherman, which held all the approaches to Congress, and had artillery trained on the House of Representatives, they had outside support ready at a signal to be transported to Washington to back up the conspiracy. It will be established at the proper time that 70,000 enrolled men of the Grand Army of the Republic were in reserve, officered for this service and tendered for duty, if the statement of a leading Republican who was conspicuous in all parts of the fraud is to be credited. Other astounding facts not less important must soon come to light.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Four Men Jump on a Train and Rob the Express Safe of $5,100.

They Point Revolvers at the Train Officials and Secure Their Plunder Unmolested.

ATCHISON, KAS, August 13.—One of the boldest and most daring train robberies that ever occurred in the West took place about half-past one o'clock this morning, about one mile below Winthrop Junction, opposite this city. As train No. 4 on the Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs railroad, south bound, left Winthrop Junction, Conductor Brown noticed four men get on the platform between the baggage car and first coach. Not thinking anything wrong, at the usual time he left the baggage car and started to go through the train. The first persons he met were the four men standing on the platform. As he stepped on the platform, the acting leader pulled out two revolvers and holding them at him ordered him back into the baggage car, at the same time directing him to hold up his hands.

OTHER OFFICIALS COVERED BY REVOLVERS.

As they entered the car from the dark end, the first man they met was Griffith, the baggage man, and he was ordered to hold up his hands while pistols were held on him. A young fellow named Walker, who was in the baggage car, was then reached, and the same order given. Frank Baxter, express agent, was sitting in the light end of the car, his bills in his lap and the express safe open beside him busy with his work. He had not noticed the scene that was being enacted in the car, and his first knowledge of the danger was a revolver thrust in his face, and he was ordered to hold up his hands.

The leader of the gang then stepped up to his safe, and deliberately tranferred the money, about $5,100, to a sack they had with them. Conductor Brown was then asked if he had any money, and he replied he had not. With their pistols in his face, they then ordered him to stop the train and having no other alternative he pulled the bell rope and as the train slowed up the four men backed out of the car still covering the others with their pistols and disappeared in the darkness. No swearing was indulged in and the entire work was done in less than five minutes. The train was filled with passengers, but none knew of the robbery until the robbers had escaped. The thieves were cool and collected, showing no signs of timidity and went at work like old, experienced hands. None of them were masked

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROBBERS.

Following is the description obtained: A heavy large man, six feet high, weight 200; light mustache, light chin whiskers, brown hair, broad red face and wore a broad brim slouch hat. The one who went through the safe was a tall man, wore a slouch hat and had on a light coat reaching below the knees. The other two were men of medium stature, rather stout built, dressed in dark clothing and wearing slouched hats. They were about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. There is no clue of them yet.

WASHINGTON.

Kellogg Accused of Forging Electoral Certificates.

Relations With Mexico Growing More Threatening.

How Indian Agent Livingston Swindled the Government.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The arrival here of Thomas D. Kelly, ex-Governor Kellogg's ex-confidential messenger, and the statement of the former that he is ready to go before the Potter Committee to be examined on the subject of the forged certificates of the Electoral College of the State, is explained as follows by a gentleman from New Orleans. This gentleman says that Governor Kellogg and his private secretary, A Conquest Clarke, now Internal Revenue Commissioner, Raum's stenographer, committed the forgeries. Kelly, who is an extremely intelligent and bright young mulatto, saw the proceedings. When Kellogg heard that the Potter Committee was after Kelly he sent Kennedy, who is also a sharp witted young man, to New Orleans, to get Kelly out of the way. The latter realized that he had a chance to make something and he agreed to get a place for Kennedy also. Kennedy is a messenger in the Senate now, but on the 4th of March next he expects to lose his position.

Kelley's demand, made through Kennedy, as the price of his silence are these: A certain sum of money to be paid down and positions for two friends in the Treasury Department. Kelley does not care be given an office himself, but he will arrange with the friends to be given positions to reimburse him. Kennedy wants a good position either in the Custom House or Internal Revenue office in New Orleans. If he is not cared for he will expose Kellogg. Both Sherman and Kellogg have been notified of what is wanted, and the announcement of Kelly's presence in Washington was made a hint to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Senator from Louisiana that their demands must be complied with. It is said that Kellogg has protested against rewarding Kelly and Kennedy until after they exonerate him before the Committee, but the two wily young men refused to clear the Administration's dirty skirts until they are provided for.

DANGER ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The officers at the State Department have for some time past maintained an air of unusual diplomatic reserve on the subject of the present aspect of affairs between this country and Mexico. The idea of a war between the two nations has been ridiculed. The events of the past two weeks and the receipt of dispatches from Minister Foster have changed the complexion of affairs at the Department considerably. It is acknowledged that there is much greater danger of the disturbance of the friendly relations between the two countries now than at any time since the recognition of Diaz, and the danger is constantly increasing. The Department has received no information that the Mexican Minister of War has issued orders to his troops to fire upon American soldiers, if the Rio Grande is crossed in pursuit of the raiders, as stated in the *World's* correspondence from the City of Mexico. It is not believed that this information can be true, for, if so, it would surely lead to hostilities, as General Ord's instructions to cross the river after raiders have been twice repeated, and will certainly be obeyed.

Every time that the American troops have crossed into Mexico, the Mexican Government has formally protested against such action, but it has never gone to the extremity of making a formal demand for reparation. The State Department does not anticipate a collision between the regular Mexican troops and the United States soldiers, but fears are entertained of the "rural guards," as Diaz terms the armed citizens of Mexico, dwelling on the border. These persons are anxious for war, and, having no regard for the Central Government, are doing everything in their power to bring on hostilities. If a conflict should occur between the United States soldiers, engaged in carrying out the President's orders concerning the pursuit of raiders and the border ruffians of Mexico, it might result in a Mexican demonstration against the United States, which Diaz, willy-nilly, would be forced to sanction, and which would ultimately lead to the establishment of the Southern boundary of the United States at Sierra Madra Mountains instead of the Rio Grande.

EVIDENCE AGAINST AGENT LIVINGSTON ACCUMULATING.

Fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco have been found secreted under the floor of the issue house at Crow Creek agency. Livingston reported there were but 3,000 pounds at the agency, and 8,000 have been already discovered, more than one-eighth of the whole amount issued annually to all the Indians. It is not known whether Livingston applied for additional supplies of tobacco this year, but he applied for the usual amount of drugs, when he had enough to last fifteen years.

MR. HAYESS' DEBT OF HONOR.

The $38,000 Which Zach Chandler has Never Recovered.

A Personal Investment in the Fraud that has Brought no Dividends.

[Detroit Letter to N. Y. Sun.]

The secrets of the campaign and the machinery by which Hayes was counted in are becoming known, and, while they show how desperate was the Republican situation, they also exhibit the meanness and treachery of the Fraudulent President in their treatment of Chandler after he had done his share under the promises made to him. Of the facts in the case there is no doubt whatever, though Chandler has not been much given to talking about them.

After the Electoral bill had been passed and it became necessary for the Radicals to furnish reasons upon which Edmunds and Joe Bradley could count Hayes in, Zach Chandler sent notices to the members of the Republican National Committee for a meeting at his residence, and invited John Sherman, Index Noyes, Charles Foster. De Golyer Garfield, Stanley Matthews, Gov. Tom Young, and other Ohio politicians who were supposed to represent Hayes in Washington to sit with the committee for consultation as to how the Republican case should be presented. As soon as the meeting was organized, Chandler astonished everybody by tendering his resignation as Chairman of the National Committee, explaining as his reasons for so doing, that he had no sympathy with the policy it was understood Hayes had decided upon in case he got into the White House, nor had he any confidence in the men from whom Hayes seemed to be drawing his inspiration. If Carl Schurz and George William Curtis were to run the next Administration, they could do so; but he was not going to make a President for them to carry in their pockets. If they are going to get the benefit of Hayes' patronage, they might do the work, and he would retire. Chandler said he was worn out by the hard work of the campaign, had spent $25,000 of his own money to fix the Returning Boards in the South, and, so far, Hayes had done nothing but snub him. He was done with the whole business, and Sherman, or Noyes, or Foster might take hold now, and run the machine before the Electoral Commission.

The committee, and especially Hayes's friends, were taken completely by surprise. As soon as they could recover from their astonishment they got down on their knees to Chandler and begged him to hold on for a while, assuring him that Hayes, if he ever got into the White House, would give him anything he wanted. They promised that Chandler should control the patronage of Michigan, and that Hayes should put Christiancy on the Supreme Bench in Davis' place, so that Chandler could go back to the Senate. Anything under the stars that Chandler wanted was his; and as for Hayes' snubbing him it was all imagination. There was no man in the world for whom Hayes had such an admiration as for Chandler, and they knew how much Hayes admired the way in which Chandler had cheated the Democrats out of Florida and Louisiana. As for the proposed Southern policy, that was only a blind, an innocent piece of deception they had invented to mollify public opinion. They could assure Chandler that when Hayes got in he wouldn't hear anything more about a Southern policy.

Garfield and Noyes each complimented the great Michigander several times, and Noyes said in his most persuasive tones:

"Oh! now! Mr. Secretary, you don't know Gov. Hayes!" and he shook his head as if a knowledge of that individual, however slight, was the only thing necessary to induce Chandler to go on with the campaign.

John Sherman was the first to allude to the money Chandler had spent, and assured him, as did the others also, that every dollar of it should be refunded to him with interest at ten per cent.

Chandler said he didn't care so very much for the money. He was accustomed to spend his income in politics, but he had got about to the end of his string, and wouldn't put up any more. And as far as their promises and assurances were concerned, he didn't care a whit for them. He had had enough to do with Hayes to find out the character of the man and he didn't think much of him. He was working for the success of his party, and would get his reward eventually, if it didn't come at once. He wasn't so young and green in politics as to be bamboozled by their soft-sawder, but if they would raise money enough to pay the expenses of the Electoral Commission he would withdraw his resignation and go on with the game.

Hayes' men replied that they would raise any sum he would name, and if that did not prove to be enough, they would make up any deficiency out of their own pockets. Hayes was rich, and they would make him contribute liberally. Chandler told them to start him with $15,000, and they agreed that it should be forthcoming next day.

So Zach Chandler resumed the direction of affairs, and the meeting proceeded to other business But no signs of the $15,000 appeared, and after a few days, when the expenses began to grow, Chandler reminded them of their promises. They said they had sent out to Ohio for the money, and it was expected daily. Old Zach thought they were honorable men, and went ahead paying the bills. Hayes was counted in and inaugurated. Chandler was kicked out of the Interior Department, and a man he had characterized as "the Dutch tramp" was put in his place. Still no signs of the money. Chandler settled up his affairs and went back to Michigan. Before he left he settled a hotel bill of over $800 for Matthews, and others almost as large for Evarts and Stoughton. He paid for the carriage Hays rode in when he went to the Capitol to be inaugurated, and for similar expenses. Two or three gentlemen gave him a thousand dollars apiece to help him out, but none of it came from Ohio.

Sherman was made Secretary of the Treasury, Noyes was sent as Minister to Paris, Comly to the Sandwich Islands, Mathews was elected Senator by Hayes's influence and carried the offices of Ohio around in his pocket, distributing them to his friends. Chandler had nothing to do but figure up what the campaign cost him, and found he was out $38,000 or thereabouts.

He has several times reminded Sherman and Noyes of that little debt of honor, but none of them have paid him a cent. Hayes knows all about it, and saved that amount out of his salary the first year, but says he is not responsible for John Sherman's promises.

Chandler sits under this indignity with the meekness of Moses. He doesn't say much, but abides his time. It is said he was disappointed that the Potter Committee did not call him as a witness when he was at Washington in July, and perhaps it is a mistake that he was not subpœnaed.

FREAK OF A MANIAC.

A Drunken Fiend Steals and Wrecks a Locomotive.

GREENFIELD, OHIO, August 13.—On the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow Gauge Railway No. 2, a through train from Jackson to Springfield arrived at Bainbridge at 12 M. yesterday on time, and while stopping the engineer and fireman both left the engine at the same time, but only for a moment. But that moment was fatal. Albert Pebble, a resident of Bainbridge, crazed by drink, and with an already impaired mind, the result of a drunken life, approached the waiting train, cut the engine loose, boarded her and pulled the throttle wide open, and, before any one could speak or think, that wild engine and the still wilder rider were flying over the rails fifty miles an hour. But the race was short; around the curve across the long fil to and across Paint Creek bridge, around the next curve they flew, but on the next curve it was too short, and over went the engine, wrecking herself badly and bruising and fatally mangling the wild rider fearfully. He lived but a short time. The distance run was about a mile, the wreck being on the bank of Buckskin Creek, which the road follows for several miles. Cutting the engine loose from the train was providential, as there were about thirty passengers aboard the train.

SITTING BULL.

To Be Arrested as a Prisoner of War When He Crosses the Border.

[Washington Dispatch.]

The authorities here will take no action at present with reference to Sitting Bull, being convinced that his condition is hopeless, and that ultimately he will become a prisoner of war by surrender. Later reports represents that he is starving, and must soon succumb. He declines to express any penitence for his criminality in the Custer massacre, and insists upon returning to the United States with full pardon for his criminal deeds. He and his followers will be arrested and treated as prisoners of war upon their setting foot on American soil. The action of the British Government in harboring Sitting Bull in Canada is objected to here, the Cabinet holding that Canada would expect the United States to refuse aid and sustenance to Canadian subjects who had committed crimes of the character perpetrated by Sitting Bull. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says no Government official will assume responsibility for Sitting Bull's good behavior, if he is allowed to remain on his return.

He Didn't Want Lunch.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Col. G—— of Bowling Green, Ky., made a heavy play against a faro bank when fine lunches were set at all the houses, and dumped over $1,000, which completely wo' him out. He reluctantly laid aside his "cue paper" and lead pencil, and called for his cloak and cane. The colored attendant brought the required articles, and, while adjusting the cloak, politely remarked: "Lunch is just ready, Colonel: wont you stay and have some?" "Lunch h—ll!" roared the Colonel, grinding his teeth and taking a firmer grip on his walking stick. "Do you think I can eat $1,000 worth of ham and get even?"

THURMAN'S SPEECH.

[Continued From First Page.]

some particulars. It is not uncommon to hear it asserted that there has been no contraction of the currency, and it is but a few months since the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate asserted that the charge of contraction was simply "a contraction of the truth." But what is the truth? I shall not go into the disputed question of what, for practical purposes, constituted our currency at the end of the war and for several years afterward. I shall confine myself to the three years and a half that have elapsed since the passage of the Resumption act, January 14, 1875, and to what is undeniably currency, namely, greenbacks and National Bank notes.

Now, on January 14, 1875, there were outstanding:

Of greenbacks, in round numbers	$382,000,000
On June 1, 1878	346,681,016
Decrease	$ 35,328,984

On January 14, 1875, there were outstanding;

Of National Bank notes	$351,861,450
On June 1, 1878	322,515,965
Decrease	$ 29,305,485

So that, since the passage of the resumption act, the decrease in greenbacks and bank notes—35,328,984 plus 29,305,485—has produced a contraction of $64,634,469. If to this be added the $11,550,903 of greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury for the redemption of bank notes, and which are, consequently, withdrawn from circulation, the contraction amounts to over 76,000,000 dollars, being at the rate of over one million eight hundred thousand dollars per month.

WHY RESORT TO FORCED RESUMPTION?

But, say the advocates of the Resumption act, this contraction was necessary in order to resume specie payment on January 1, 1879. Now, fellow citizens, it is one thing to begin specie payment, and it is quite another thing to maintain it. It is quite probable that the Secretary of the Treasury can begin to pay specie for greenbacks on January 1, 1879, and that most, if not all, of the banks can begin to pay specie for greenbacks at the same time; but the great question remains, Could such specie payment be maintained? If it could not, why should the people be ground between the upper and nether millstone in order to begin specie payment somewhat earlier than the condition of the country would insure its continuance? On this question, the following facts are of value:

Great Britain and France are pre-eminently the hard-money countries of Christendom. The former has, in coin and bullion, about three dollars for every dollar of her paper money. Of course, she can maintain specie payments; at least, so long as she avoids war. France has more metallic than paper money, and, when at peace, can easily maintain specie payment. But the United States have at least three dollars in paper for every dollar in coin, and even a little war or a change in the balance of trade might, so long as this disproportion exists, make shipwreck of their pretended specie payment. According to the best information I can obtain, the product of our mines is likely to fall off It is probable that the maximum product has been reached, and that, unless new and valuable mines be discovered, there will henceforth be a steady decrease of production; but, nevertheless, if the balance of trade should continue in our favor, the influx of gold and silver, together with the product of the mines, would enable us to begin and maintain specie payments quite as soon as justice to the debtor class would permit. If this be true, why resort to forced resumption? Why crush the unfortunate in order to anticipate, by a comparatively brief period, an advent that would come naturally and unattended with severe distress?

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE—DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

I now turn to another topic, the expenditures of the Government, to which too little attention has been paid. I propose to compare Democratic expenditure with Republican expenditure, in order that you may judge which of the two parties is the better entitled to praise for honest and economical Government; or, to put it in another form, which party ought to be condemned for dishonest and wasteful extravagance.

The last fiscal year of Democratic administration was that ending June 30, 1860. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year, exclusive of pensions and interest on public debt, were $58,955,952.

These expenses (stated in detail) were (omitting cents):

For the War Department	$16,472,202
For the Navy Department	11,514,649
For the Indian Department	2,991,121
For the Miscellaneous, or Civil.	27,977,978

Now compare these expenditures with those of the last year in which the Republican party had unlimited control, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year (exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt) were $142,073,632: being $83,117,682 in excess of the last year of Democratic administration; or, in other words, the Republican expenditures were nearly two and a half times as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be said that our population was much greater in 1875 than it was in 1860, and that this accounts for the increased expenses of Government. This explanation will not suffice. The population in 1870 was 31,443,321, and the expenditures were at the rate of $1 87½ per capita. In 1875 the population, as nearly as can be estimated, was 43,000,000, and the expenditures were at the rate of $3 30 per capita.

Again, it may be said, that the increase of expenses grew out of the war. This explanation will not answer. In the figures I have given and those I shall hereafter give, I exclude the expenditures occasioned by the war, namely, pensions, the public debt and the interest thereon; and confine my comparison to the ordinary expenses of Government, namely, the cost of the War, Navy, Indian and Civil departments in time of peace. The increase in these departments is shown in detail in the following table:

DETAILS.

	1860.	1875.	Increase.
War Dep't	16,472,202	41,120,645	24,648,443
Navy	11,514,649	21,497,626	9,982,977
Indian	2,991,121	8,384,656	5,393,535
Miscel. or Civil	27,977,978	71,070,702	33,092,724
Increase			$83,117,679

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PARTIES FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

But it may be said that the comparison should not be of a single year with a single year, because special circumstances might make such a comparison unfair; and that the only fair mode is to compare a period of several years with a like period. Very well; let us see the result of such a comparison. Let us take a period of seven years of Democratic administration, and compare it with a like period of Republican administration—both periods being years of profound peace. Let us take the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1853, and ending June 30, 1860 when the Democracy were in power, and compare them with the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1868 (three years after the close of the war), and ending June 30, 1875, when the Republicans had unlimited control, and what is the result? The following tables show it:

July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1860, seven years.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, '54	$ 50,734,863
Fiscal year ending June 30, '55	54,838,585
Fiscal year ending June 30, '56	65,376,298
Fiscal year ending June 30, '57	64,730,763
Fiscal year ending June 30, '58	71,110,669
Fiscal year ending June 30, '59	65,133,728
Fiscal year ending June 30, '60	58,955,952
	$430,880,858

Average annual expenditure, $61,554,409. Expenditure, per capita, $1.94.

July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1875, seven years.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, '69	$ 162,019,733
Fiscal year ending June 30, '70	136,081,305
Fiscal year ending June 30, '71	123,139,933
Fiscal year ending June 30, '72	124,668,454
Fiscal year ending June 30, '73	151,129,210
Fiscal year ending June 30, '74	166,080,571
Fiscal year ending June 30, '75	142,073,632
	$1,004,192,838

Average annual expenditure, $143,456,119. Expenditure, per capita, $3.45.

All these figures are derived from official sources, and it appears by them that the average annual ordinary expenses of government in seven years of Democratic rule were $61,554,409, while the like average annual expenses in seven years of Republican rule were $143,456,119, being an average annual excess under Republican administration of $81,901,710.

And this excess cannot be explained by the increase of population, for the expense per capita in the seven Republican years was $3 45, while in the seven Democratic years it was only $1 94.

Nor can it be explained as necessarily resulting from the war; for, as I have said, I have excluded from the comparison expenses caused by it, namely, pensions, public debt and interest thereon; and the first of the seven Republican years I have taken was the third year after the war.

NECESSITY OF REFORM.

Of the corruption that has brought disgrace upon the Republic and furnished the advocates of despotism, the world over, with arguments against popular government, it is not necessary for me to speak in detail. Unfortunately for the credit of the nation, the instances are so notorious that a bare reference to them brings forth a picture from which the mind turns with loathing and indignation. The Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Mail, the Belknap trial, the villainies of the Custom House, the straw bids of the Postoffice, the Indian and Whisky rings and the long list of defaulters in every department have become matters of history, and attest too clearly for controversy the need of reform. But no substantial reform, you may rest assured, will take place so long as Republican rule shall prevail. The evil is too deep seated to be reached by anything short of an entire change of administration.

THE GREAT DRAMA OF FRAUD.

But, fellow citizens, there is one great drama of fraud, one huge black spot upon the national escutcheon, that cannot be passed by with a mere allusion. The seat of the Chief Magistrate—that seat that in times past has been and in all times should be an emblem of purity and honor—is occupied by a man who was never elected to it, and whose elevation was accomplished by the grossest frauds and boldest usurpations that ever disgraced the history of a free people. I have no time to-day to go into a detailed statement of these frauds and usurpations. I have no time to show you how the Returning Board of Florida, in plain violation of the law of the State, in equally plain violation of the solemn decision of the highest court of the State, threw out a sufficient number of Democratic ballots to give the vote of the State to the Hayes electors instead of to the Tilden electors, who had been chosen by the people. Nor how, in like manner, the Returning Board of Louisiana threw out from six to eight thousand votes given to the Tilden electors, thereby disfranchising the people of whole precincts and counties, and completely reversing the vote of the State. Nor how, by a vote of eight to seven in the Electoral Commission, all inquiry into these frauds and unsurpations was precluded, and the doctrine solemnly announced and acted upon that no matter by what frauds, no matter by what illegalities, no matter by what usurpations a returning or canvassing board may defeat the will of the people, the wrong is remediless, the Constitution is powerless, the people are helpless, and usurpation must triumph and prevail.

These, fellow citizens, are now all matters of history; but although the erroneous decision by which Congress counted in Hayes and Wheeler may not be reversible, the fact only makes it the more incumbent upon the people to condemn the decision and the means by which it was brought about. If such an usurpation can pass without rebuke, it will soon be in vain to talk of constitutional modes and honest elections. If the will of the people can, with impunity, be overthrown by obscure and corrupt Returning Boards, and there is no remedy for the wrong, it will soon be the voice of such boards and not the voice of the people, that will make your presidents. And how long, I pray you, could your government stand under such a system, or what claim would it have to be called a government of the people. My friends, if the people ever condone this great sin, if they ever pardon the guilty men who perpetrated it—and nearly every one of whom has been rewarded by office under the administration—the most sanguine advocate of popular government will have reason to hang his head in shame, and doubt the possibility of its success. Yes, my fellow-citizens, the very existence of popular government, the question whether it is possible to maintain it, and to maintain it in purity, is now on trial before you As you love the institutions bequeathed to you by the fathers, as you reverence your Constitution and value your freedom, as you esteem virtue and detest all wickedness, you are bound, in no uncertain tones, to manifest your abhorrence of the great usurpation.

PERPETUATION OF SECTIONAL ANIMOSITIES.

Another great topic remains to be considered, and when I shall have offered some brief observations upon it, my task will be done. Fellow-citizens, nothing in politics seems more certain to me than that the Republican leaders rest their hopes of a prolongation of their power upon the success that may attend upon a studied and energetic effort on their part to excite and perpetuate sectional feeling. And nothing seems to me more unwarranted, unpatriotic and detestable than this scheme. It is not enough that the South has frankly and manfully accepted the results of the war; that, waiving all questions as to the mode of their adoption, no voice is raised against the binding force of the Constitutional Amendments; that every law passed by a Radical Congress, however doubtful its constitutionality, or manifest its injustice and impolicy, is nevertheless obeyed; that a desire for harmony and peace and determination to aid in the preservation of the Union, are unmistakably and plainly the dominant sentiments of the Southern people—all this is not enough to deter the Republican managers from resorting to all weapons in the arsenal of the demagogue, by which sectional hatred can be aroused and perpetuated, and a solid North thereby created to rule with a rod of iron a prostrate South. It is thirteen years since the close of the war, thirteen years since a hand was raised or a word was spoken against the preservation of the Union, and yet articles are now written and speeches are now made by men, prominent in the Republican party, the bitterness of which is scarcely paralleled by anything that was written or said when the war was flagrant and the Union was in danger.

Fellow citizens, nothing more unjust, nothing more unpatriotic, nothing more injurious to the peace, welfare, and prosperity of the Republic, nothing more clearly demonstrative of the neccessity for a change of rulers and the inauguration of an era of justice and fraternity, than is afforded by these facts, can be imagined. Do you wish the Union preserved? Then support those who would bind it together by the ties of fraternal feeling and common interest as well as by constitutions and laws. Do you revere justice and advocate equality of rights? Then support the party on whose banner "Justice and Equality" are indelibly inscribed. Do you wish to see the country strong and prosperous? Then support the policy that, shedding its benign influence upon every part, gives irresistible strength and universal well being to the whole.

YE OLDEN TIMES.

Allegheny County Slaveholders and What They Possessed.

Value of Property, Stock, &c., Nearly One Hundred Years Ago.

For the past few days the County Commissioners have been arranging some well preserved old documents—assessors' blotters, duplicate returns, election papers &c—from which the reporter yesterday took some extracts which will no doubt prove interesting reading, especially to old settlers. They date back as far as 1790 when the townships of Moon, Elizabeth and Fayette embraced nearly the entire county. English money was used in those days and many of the settlers possessed slaves.

The blotter returned by Mr. John Bryan, who was one of the assessors of Moon township in 1793, shows that in his district (there were three in the county) there were fourteen slaves. The principal slaveholders throughout the township were Col. Presley Neville, who possessed five, who were assessed at £80; Henry Noble, two, assessed £40; Alex. McCurdizi, one, assessed £10; Richard Colter, one, assessed £15; Benone Dawson, two, assessed £70. Cows were valued at about £2. Adam Poe was collector of this township in 1790, and Col. John Irwin was Commissioner of Allegheny county in 1793.

Thomas Drenan, who was Assessor of Elizabeth township in 1791, returns a total valuation of £40,535. James Perry was a resident of this township and possessed two slaves who were valued at £129. Joseph Wall, Assistant Assessor, returns a bill for making out duplicates, collecting taxes, &c., occupying about five days' labor, amounting to £3 3d 9s. In 1792 Richard McClure was Assessor of this township and his assistants were Charles Harah and Cornelius Thompson.

From a duplicate of returns, of 1801, of Fayette twp, we find that English money was then out of use. Hugh Sterling was Assessor at that time and his returns show that $291 53 was the amount of tax assessed. To give an idea of the value of land, houses, stock, &c., hereabouts in those days we publish in full the value placed on the property of some of the heaviest landowners.

Henry Noble, 550 acres valued at $1,650; 1 cabin (house), $45; 3 slaves, $810; 4 horses, $130; 4 cows, $28; 1 yoke oxen, $30; grist, saw and horse mills, $440; distillery $30. Total valuation, $2,963; tax $8 75. Joseph Walker, 600 acres, valued at $1,700; 4 horses, $124; cabin (house) and barn, $40. Jane Jeffrey, descendent of Rev. Mr. Jeffrey and Miss Jeffrey, teacher at the Franklin school was the possessor of 460 acres valued at $1,610. The cabins, stock, &c., swell the amount to $2,269 The tax which she was obliged to pay on this amounted to $5 65, exactly the amount which she would be obliged to pay to-day. Rev. John McClean, 100 acres, valued at $250; 2 cabins, $20; 1 horse and 2 cows, $36 Total valuation, $306. Tax, 77 cents.

MAJOR NATHANIEL FINCH.

Brief Sketch of the McKeesport Democratic Nominee.

A McKeesport correspondent sends us the following biographical sketch of Major Finch, one of the Democratic nominees for Legislature in the Fifth district:

Major Nathaniel Finch is a man of mature age, a descendant of one of the earlier settlers of Connecticut. His father's brother was one of the Lords of British Admiralty, and was Secretary of the same. He afterwards emigrated to the colony of Connecticut. From early life Mr. Finch has been a prominent politician. When quite a young man he moved to New York, where he held several local political appointments, from all of which he came out with credit to himself and an honor to his party. He served as a volunteer fireman for eleven years, and is yet a member of the New York Firemen's Association. He was a captain of the Sixth New York State militia—the Governor's guard—in which capacity he served upward of twenty years. When the war of the rebellion broke out the momentous situation found him recruiting two companies for the Thirty sixth N. Y. S. volunteers, of which he was appointed Major. Exposure in the line of duty brought on sickness, which resulted in his having to resign his position. In 1869 he removed to Pennsylvania, where he has held several civil and political positions, such as Alderman, Councilman, etc. He was a member of Council in this place for three years, and served with credit to himself and his constituents. He has been the Chairman of the City Executive Committee for the past four years, and each term made a desperate fight. In the struggle of 1874 he predicted the success of the Democracy when every one who heard him laughed at him. He is an unflinching, uncompromising Democrat. He at present holds an important and responsible office at the National Tube Company's works, of this place. A man of pure patriotism, and withal most modest, blind to his own qualities; as a politician a man that bribery never defiled or never will, he is respected by all who know him, and no better nor more worthy man could have been nominated. We predict he will out distance his competitor on the Cameron ticket.

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

DIED.

COLVIN—On Wednesday morning, August 7, 1878, at 4 o'clock, NELLIE, beloved daughter of James and Mary L. Colvin, aged twenty-two years.

MARONEY—On Thursday morning, August 8, at 2 o'clock, MAGGIE, wife of Thomas Maroney and daughter of John Quaid, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

LIGGETT—On Tuesday, August 6, 1878, JAMES S. LIGGETT.

HAYS—On Wednesday evening, August 7, at 9 o'clock, SUSAN MARIAH, youngest daughter of Charles M. and Anna Amelia Hays, aged seven weeks.

McKEE—On Thursday morning, August 8th, 1878, at 11:45 o'clock, PURLE ELMER, youngest son of J. R. and Eda S. E. McKee.

LEDLIE—On Friday noon, August 9, 1878, ISABELLA, widow of the late George Ledlie, in her eightieth year.

SPEAKMAN—At 9:30 P. M. Sunday, August 11 1878, AMELIA SPEAKMAN, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Speakman, aged eight years and five months.

FICKEISIN—On Monday morning, August 12, 1878, at 1:30 o'clock, FRANCIS FICKEISIN, aged fifty-eight years, seven months and twelve days.

PHILLIPS—On Sunday, August 11, 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M., MARY ORMSBY, relict of Capt. Elias Phillips, U. S. A., in the seventy first year of her age.

McCUNE—On Monday morning, August 12 1878, at 7 o'clock, MARTHA D. B. McCUNE relict of Wm McCune, aged sixty-nine years eight months and six days.

MOORE—At Fairoak Station, P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., at 6 o'clock Monday morning, August 12, 1878, MARY A. MOORE, in the fifty-first year of her age.

LEWIS—On Monday, August 12, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., GEORGE HERBERT LEWIS, only son of Wenman A. and Lizzie S. Lewis, aged six years and nine months.

EHMSEN—On Monday morning, August 12, 1878, at 5 o'clock, IDA MAY, daughter of Mrs. L. Ehmsen, in the sixteenth year of her age.

SHINN—On Monday, August 12, 1878, ROBT. SHINN, aged forty-five years.

DEBACHER—On Monday afternoon, August 12, 1878, at 2 o'clock, ABOLLOMAS DEBACHER, wife of Joseph Debacher, aged forty years.

WEIR—On Tuesday, August 13, 1878, at 7 o'clock A. M., ALEXANDER GAMBLE, son of Radcliffe and Charlotta Weir, aged five years, five months and eight days.

THE MINGO MASSACRE.

The Disaster as Seen by Hon. H. E. Havens of Missouri.

Details of the Wreck and the Awful Events Which Followed.

Further Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury.

Full List of Killed and Wounded.

The Coroner's investigation into the Mingo accident was resumed at Steubenville on Saturday morning. A number of witnesses were examined, but there was very little difference in their testimony from that given by other witnesses. The body of Mrs Mary Haley of New Rochelle, New York, was buried on Friday. The wounded are progressing favorably.

HAVEN'S ACCOUNT

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER—THE WRECK AND THE AWFUL EVENTS WHICH FOLLOWED—A BANK BURDENED WITH THE DEAD AND DYING—TOUCHING INCIDENTS.

Hon. H. E. Havens, of Springfield, Mo., who was one of the passenges on the ill-fated train at Mingo junction, gives the St. Louis *Republican* the following account of his experience:

I was aroused by a jumping, jerking motion of the cars, and my first impression was that the cars were off the track. I jumped out of bed, and as soon as I reached the door the rocking, jumping motion of the train stopped. There were about twenty passengers in our car, and perhaps as many in the rear sleeper, some of whom were aroused. Forward of our sleeper was a passenger coach, and the latter with the two sleepers remained on the track undisturbed, and none of the passenges were hurt. The night was dark, and as soon as I looked out of the door I heard

GROANS AND SCREAMS,

and, hurrying out, the aspect of the terrible wreck was an indescrible scene of horror. The side of the embankment on the right hand, which was quite steep and about thirty feet high, was covered with the dead, intermingled with the wounded, some with broken legs, heads crushed, eyes protruding, and pushed out of the sockets of some, most of whom were screaming for assistance. Men, women and children were among the suffers. It was, as said, nearly total darkness, and after a while we got a wretched light from only one lantern. Fortunately five Germans who were engaged in threshing weat during the day, about a mile or so away, heard the shock of the collision, and all the five men came to the rescue, bringing with them each a lantern. They afforded all the assistance possible, and with the help of the few passengers in the rear cars, whose feelings of humanity overcame a reluctance to give up their berths, the work of rendering succor was entered upon, as far as the great disadvantages of the situation would allow. Strewn on the sides of the embankment were some

FORTY PEOPLE LYING IN ALL SHAPES,

many of them mangled so that they could not move or disentangle themselves from the debris. Appeals for help rent the air. Near the foot of the embankment there was a running creek, and the margin was wet and marshy so that no level spot was convenient upon which to place the wounded in a comfortable position, and they were straightened out the best that the case would allow. Curiously, about forty or fifty cushioned seats, which were ejected from the train with the occupants, were utilized, and formed improvised cots, pillows or props, as the case allowed, for the wounded, the principal effort at first being to straighten them out with their heads up and feet extending down the declivity. The wrecked cars, consisting of the express car, two postal and baggage cars and two passenger cars, remained on the track, ground to pieces like kindling wood.

The roof of a car, occupied by emigrants, torn loose from the body of the cars and turned upside down was seen hanging over the embankment with one end fastened to the wreck, and on the top of this roof two people were. How they came there after the roof flooped over was a mystery. One of the mail boys was seen suspended from the wreck with his head downward, one leg torn off and quite dead. The baggageman was thrown up into the air and lodged on the telegraph wires, from which position he dropped down and was not badly hurt.

A LITTLE BOY,

a boot cleaner, was killed outright; his nose was cut off and his face mangled. The freight train engine which collided with our train was smashed to pieces, and three or four car loads of wheat rolled down the embankment, sowing the wheat about a foot thick. The boiler of the freight engine was literally crushed to pieces, and lay about twenty-five feet from the track, and the machinery was crushed into old iron. One thing strange I remarked: The bottom of an iron stove that must have belonged to a passenger car was hurled fifty feet from the railroad track, and was lying over by the creek. It was, doubtless, ejected by the same force that threw out the passengers and cushioned seats clear of the wreck down the embankment. It was most terrible to see those poor people, with legs crushed and broken, feet crushed to pieces, on the side of that hill. They lay there three hours before assistance arrived. I happened to find a quart bottle of whisky which had dropped out of somebody's pocket, and I used the liquor freely among the wounded. It was first rate whisky. I saw no one whom I recognized from St. Louis on the train. I saw a man from Washington City with one of his legs broken. I asked him if he wanted a drink. He said if you have got water give it to the man beside me, who has his leg broken and is suffering and needs it

WORSE THAN I DO.

Most of those injured could talk so as to be understood. Some who were injured about the head were mostly unconscious. The mail agent, Johnston, talked intelligibly up to the time he died, after we returned to Steubenville. He was given no encouragement. He was a frightful looking sight. His face was twisted out of shape, and his eyes were pushed out from their sockets. One woman also had an eye pushed out on her cheek. Some of the passengers, as I have stated, with the five Germans of the neighborhood, worked till morning attending to the wounded. We straightened them out, got blankets from the cars and wrapped them up, and did all that could be done under the circumstances. The five Germans could converse with some of the wounded in their own language. One woman, a very good looking lady, about thirty or thirty-five years of age, with coal black hair, had a frightful gash extending from the corner of the right eye to the scalp and her arms were all cut to pieces. She seemed to be inconsolable and made an effort to talk, but

COULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD.

I called a German to her, but he could not understand her. She was a foreigner, and it was believed that she was either alone or that her husband was killed. At 10 A. M. on Wednesday it was expected she would die, as she suffered from internal injuries. She still, when last seen, looked up appealingly, but could make no one understand her. Some said she was from Bohemia, but whatever her nationality she was undoubtedly a stranger among strangers. I found a woman lying down in the weeds which were six feet high. I went down and straightened her up, and all she said was: "Oh, where is my baby?" I told her that her baby was safe and all right, not knowing it to be a fact, but in order to console her for the time. Most singularly it turned out that her baby was picked up perfectly unharmed, and a lady had it in the car taking care of it. But Wednesday about 10 A. M. the woman was in a

DYING CONDITION.

and her babe, but three weeks old, was shown to her, affording a consoling thought in her dying hour.

A boy eight or ten years old, who was badly hurt, cried all night for his mother, the probability being that his mother was among the killed, as none of the wounded women were asking for a boy of that description. About daylight a relief train came from Steubenville with three or four physicians, three policemen and ten or fifteen men with half a dozen stretchers. The wounded were picked up and put in the sleeping cars. There were eight killed outright, and six more among the wounded liable to die, besides some thirty more among the list of wounded. An affecting incident ocurred in the morning. An old lady, who was badly hurt, was taken in the rear passenger car. Her legs hung down useless, badly crushed. She made no complaint. In a few minutes afterward her head fell backward over the top of the seat, and she was dead.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

WHO THEY WERE, WHERE THEY BELONGED AND WHAT DISPOSITION WAS MADE OF THEIR BODIES.

The following is the official list of the killed, together with the disposition made of the bodies. It will be noticed that the number killed outright was thirteen, while one person has since died, making fourteen deaths.

PATRICK GANNON, Barren Hill, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, for Summerfield, Ill. Identified by a letter found on his person. Body sent to Philadelphia, August 8, 1878, by express, at request of his sister.

BERNARD MILLER. Ticket from New York to Cincinnati.

Large fleshy woman: designated by the Coroner as No 4; appearance being that of a German; not identified.

FRED GROSS, Madisonville, Ohio; body sent to Madisonville, August 9, 1878, care of Lewis W. Clawson, Mayor of Madisonville.

JOHN CURRY, county Tyrone, Ireland; ticket from New York to Cincinnati: Coroner reports as having found $27 67 on his person.

Woman having in her possession the address, "Mrs Flinked No. 353 Sheridan street, Allegheny City, Pa." Had two rings on her fingers.

MRS. CULLEN, mother of James Cullen; age, 74; from Bridgeport, Conn., to Russell, Kansas. Buried in Steubenville.

MARY MCDONALD London, England; for Peoria, Ill. Body sent to Peoria August 8, 1878.

Unknown man, a German, holding a ticket from New York to Cincinnati.

JOHN DUGAN, engineer of engine No. 91, passenger train No. 6. Body taken to Burgettstown; buried there.

F. D GRAHAM, postal clerk. Body sent to Cincinnati, August 7, 1878, at request of friends, by order of C. Jay French, Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

W. R. JOHNSON, postal clerk. Body sent to Cincinnati, August 7, 1878, at request of friends, by order of C. Jay French.

A. W. ANDREWS, postal clerk. Body sent to Clarksburg, August 8, 1878, by direction of his father.

MARY HALEY, New Rochelle; New York to Atchison, Kansas. Died on (yesterday) Friday afternoon.

OFFICIAL LIST OF WOUNDED.

TWENTY-SEVEN PASSENGERS AND FOUR EMPLOYES—HOW HURT AND WHERE THEY BELONG.

Following is an official list of the wounded, also furnished by Superintendent Felton:

J. W. HARRIS, Zanesville, O.; leg broken between knee and ankle; sent to his home on train No. 10, August 7.

D. W. AGNEW; destination Dresden Junction, from Allegheny, Pa.; leg broken and hurt internally.

MRS. JAMES MCCORMICH of Dumfaron, Scotland, bound to Reno, Nevada; cuts around the head and back hurt.

EDWARD DOWNING, Allegheny, Pa.; destination Dresden Junction; fractured pelvis; seriously injured.

JOHN P. SHAFFER, Monticello, Indiana; going to Pittsburgh. Injured on freight train No. 13; bruised badly all over the body and ankles sprained; right leg badly cut and contused.

PERTINO GUISEPPE, Italian; leg fractured below the knee and cuts around the face: very serious; bound for Eureka, Kansas.

MRS KATE BURKE, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Louisville, Ky.; wrist and leg sprained, bruised and hurt about the body pretty badly.

BERTHA CHRISTINE LUMBERG; cut over the right eye and right arm injured; left arm broken and hurt internally; very bad.

AMELIA JENSEN, from Denmark to Empire City, Nevada, cuts on legs and body; not serious.

GEORGE THOMPSON, from Washington, D. C., to San Antonia, Texas; left leg fractured and bruised on head and hand; back injured.

R. K CORNELL, Urichsville, O.; leg badly cut and bruised, and cuts on body.

MARGARET BRANNON, Bridgeport, Conn.; going to Kansas City. Bruised about the head and body; no bones broken; false teeth knocked out and broken.

MRS JAMES BROMAINE, Dumfaron, Scotland; going to Reno, Nevada. Scalp injured; not serious.

ROBERT ROMAINE, aged eight years. Slightly injured.

JOSEPH ROMAINE, aged six years. Cuts about the head and body; dangerously injured

JOHN W. PHILLIPS, Tippecanoe, Harrison county, Ohio. Cuts on the face; severe concussion of the brain; dangerously hurt.

GEORGE KOCH, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Fort Riley, Kansas. Injured on left side of head; hips, legs and body contused; gone home.

JOHN B. THOMAS, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Dayton, Ohio. Right leg broken; left ankle badly sprained; severe scalp wound; contusion of the right side of the head; very bad.

JAMES CULLEN, Bridgeport, Conn., to Russell, Kansas. Badly bruised on the left leg and concussion on right side of head.

MRS. MARIA CULLEN, wife of James, compound fracture of left leg below knee; body bruised very bad; seems to be some spinal injury in the curieal regions.

FANNY CULLEN, daughter of James, age twelve years; partially paralized since fourteen months of age; internal contusion very bad; some spinal troubles at coccyx.

FANNY OWENS and three children; Gertie aged seven, Mary aved five, and Kitty aged eleven months; Mrs. Fanny Owens, no injuries of any account.

GERTIE OWENS—Contusion about the hips and lower part of spine.

MARY OWENS—Slight flesh wound on the temple.

KITTY OWENS—Slight injuries.

SWAYNE PETER WILSON, a Swede, Copenhagen, going to San Francisco; left leg injured; (had been injured before) cut about the head and shoulder; mouth cut pretty bad.

SAMUEL SAMPLE, No. 22 Custtan street, Philadelphia; going to West Union, Adams county, O.; slightly bruised about the head and injured internally.

EMPLOYES INJURED.

JOHN FULTON, fireman of engine 91, train 6; cuts over the face and upper jaw broken; taken to his home at Burgettstown.

CHARLES GRAHAM of Pittsburgh, engineer 2d 13; arm broken and body bruised.

JAMES HUGHES, Allegheny city, fireman 2d 13; scalded and bruised.

G. L. MORRAU of Cincinnati, postal clerk; right leg broken; severe cuts about the body.

(*Concluded on Eighth Page.*)

It Is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial"—(Father.) TTSW

Superior Dentistry.

Those who desire any kind of dental operations performed should feel enough interest in the matter to select an experienced and skillful dentist to attend to their wants. All who call upon our friend Dr Quincy A. Scott, professionally, vouch for his skill and proficiency. He is beyond doubt the master spirit of dentistry in the West, and those who place themselves in his hands may rely upon receiving full and complete satisfaction. He has been practicing in this city over twenty years, and has operated successfully for over eighty thousand persons. He warrants all his work to give entire satisfaction, and would be pleased to have those who are suffering from unskillful treatment or difficult cases, call upon him and get standard work. He has a large establishment, with six fine offices, at 278 Penn avenue, and we would advise those who want superior dentistry to give him a call.—*Dispatch.*

Dishonest Dental Employes.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott has discharged some of his assistants for reasons unnecessary here to mention. He will hereafter attend personally to certain minor details of his business which he has heretofore entrusted to employes. 1t

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POLITICAL.

Members of the New Democratic County Committee.

Following is the list of members of the new County Committee:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—Patrick McDonough, 1st district; Martin Carney, 2d; Stephen Rice, 3d.

Second—J. V. Cracraft, 1st dis.; Walter Beaumont, 2d; Daniel McWilliams, 3d.

Third—Charles Garber, 1st dis.; James Moran, 2d.

Fourth—Porter C. Friend, 1st.; C. Anderson, 2d; B. J. McKenna, 3d.

Fifth—Patrick White, 1st dis.; Daniel Egan, 2d; Patrick Clark, 3d.

Sixth—Lawrence McCaffrey, 1st dis.; Martin Haller, 2d; John Freyvogle, 3d; P. McQuillan, 4th; James Flannigan, 5th.

Seventh—Jos. Reamer, 1st dis; C. B. Mowry, 2d; Dennis Boyle, 3d.

Eighth—Wm. McBride, 1st dis.; Irwin M. O'Donell, 2d; John F. Rouk, 3d; James McDonnell, 4th.

Ninth—C. O'Donnell, 1st dis.; Wm. Trimber, 2d; Jos. Kraus, 3d.

Tenth—Charles Deegan, 1st dis.; Daniel Driscoll, 2d.

Eleventh—James McCartney, 1st dis.; B J Kearney, 2d; A. Gildernew, 3d; A Seiferth, 4th.

Twelfth—Patrick Costillo, 1st dis.; Jacob Foreman, 2d; Michael Conroy, 3d; Daniel Shaughnessy, 4th.

Thirteenth—Jos. Breen, 1st dis.; Thomas F. Breen, 2d; John Magan, 3d; H. Larimer, 4th.

Fourteenth—Jas. Kelly, 1st dis.; C. B. Barr, 2d; Wm. M. Murrav, 3d; A. J. Barr, 4th; J. J. O'Donnell, 5th.

Fifteenth—Owen McCusker, 1st dis.; John Hughes, 2d; W. H. Porter, 3d.

Sixteenth—W. J. Fennerty, 1st dis.; Hugh Loughrey, 2d; M. Collins, 3d; W. H. Stoughton, 4th; John Coyle, 5th.

Seventeenth—Samuel F. Patterson, 1st dis.; Wm. Lockhart, 2d; Thomas Coleman, 3d; Daniel M'Ginley, 4th.

Eighteenth—W. C. Dwyer, 1st dts; W. Conners, 2d.

Nineteenth—G. W. McNalley, 1st dis.; J. W. Wallace, 2d; Wm. Schoyer, 3d.

Twentieth—Jonas Smith, 1st dis.; J. C. Barr, 2d; Wm. Tomer, 3d.

Twenty-first—A. K. Henderson, 1st dis.; Lewis Fundis, 2d; Frank Ferree, 3d; Chas. Schwan, 4th.

Twenty-second—C. Magee, 1st dis.; A. Swem, 2d.

Twenty-third—Patrick Fay, 1st dis; Geo. McCandlass, 2d.

Twenty-fourth—Jas. McTiernan, 1st dis.; Joseph Stockline, 2d.

Twenty-fifth—Jas. W. Patterson, 1st dis.; Chris. Feid, 2d; John Devire, 3d.

Twenty-sixth—Greg. Fox, 1st dis.; E. A. Wood, 2d; C. B. Patterson, 3d; James Hagan, 4th.

Twenty-seventh—B. Hartman, 1st dis.; Adam Cook, 2d.

Twenty-eighth—K. T. O'Conner, 1st dis.; F. X. Pauline, 2d; T. Langenbacher, 3d.

Twenty-ninth—R. W. McMahon, 1st dis.; Geo. J. Chambers, 2d.

Thirtieth—Joseph Haney, 1st dis.; A. J. Bigley, 2d.

Thirty-first—C. C. Hershey, 1st dis.; —— Johnson, 2d.

Thirty-second—John O'Riley, 1st dis.; Wm. Engel, 2d.

Thirty third—P. Laughran, 1st dis.; John Kepler, 2d.

Thirty fourth—J. D. Buckley, 1st dis.; Patrick Foley, 2d.

Thirty-fifth—John Georing, 1st dis.; Richard Farrell, 2d.

Thirty sixth—James O'Hanlon, 1st dis.; Joseph Hays, 2d.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—W. P. Beadell, 1st dis.; M. Cohen, 2d; Wm. Manning, 3d.

Second—W. J. McCain, 1st dis.; John Snyder, 2d; John Grant, 3d; James Daily, 4th.

Third—James McElroy, 1st dis.; Lewis Martin, 2d; D. B May, 3d; Jos. Lautner, 4th; Jas. Stewart, 5th.

Fourth—Hugh McGuire, 1st dis.; P. J. Jacobs, 2d; Victor Horth, 3d; V. Pauline and Samuel Hays, 4th.

Fifth—Henry Colter, 1st dis.; S. R. Stewart, 2d; Charles Lighthill, 3d.

Sixth—T. D. Casey, 1st dis.; C. W. Rado, 2d, Paul Bauer, 3d.

Seventh—F. Pauline, 1st dis.; Wm. Kelmer, 2d.

Eighth—Henry Knoll, 1st dis.; John Jahn, 2d.

Ninth—John Getty, 1st dis.; M. Woods, 2d.

Tenth—J. Linkhand, 1st dis.; Charles Harland, 2d.

Eleventh—W. J. Langfitt, 1st dis.; W. F. Richardson, 2d.

Twelfth—Robert Beaty, 1st dis.; Peter Votz, 2d.

Thirteenth—John Beck, 1st dis.; Frank Smith, 2d.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—N. Finch, J. F. McMullin, 1st ward; J. A. Skelley, Frank Ferrigan, 2d; Wm. Knee, D. S. Johnson, 3d.

Beltzhoover—Henry Beltzhoover, Wm. McGuire.

Braddock—R. M. Holland, C. Speidel.

Bellevue—G. W. Langfitt, Wm. Bald.

Chartiers—R. R. Dunbar, M. O'Keefe.

Crescent—Dr. Porter, Edward Porter.

Etna—Ed. Eichinlaub, George Kent.

Elizabeth—Jas. Donaldson, J. McRavey.

Glenfield—John Karnes, George H. Welsh.

Knoxville—L. J. Devlin, Owen Fitzimons.

Millvale—Michael Brady, Ald. James F. Barry.

Mansfield—John Gormley, Patrick Farrell.

Sewickley—Robert McFarland, Samuel McKelvey.

Sharpsburg—M. McNamara, Henry Bender.

Tarentum—N. G. Stevens, Albert Hare.

Verona—Thomas Cook, A. Bright.

West Bellevue—James Sample, John Birmingham.

West Liberty—Henry Bell, Thos. Fleckenstine.

West Elizabeth—Dr. Fife, W. W. Teagarden.

TOWNSHIPS.

Allepo—Charles G. Miller, C. Hartman.

Baldwin—Wm. Franey, Fred. Linn.

Chartiers—Moses P. Walsh, Samuel Scully.

Collier—Samuel W. Ewing, Patrick Hamill.

Elizabeth—Jos. Pierce, 1st dis.; E. M. Sill, 2d; J. W. Painter, 3d; Dr. Vankirk, 4th.

Franklin—Hugh McAleer, Hugh Robinson.

Fawn—Jos Ward.

Findley—W. V. Hays, R. Stewart.

Forward—J. Hanlon, J. McGuffey.

Hampton—John McNeil, John Lurch.

Harmar Jos. Franz, W. N. Neil.

Harrison—Moses Dean, Jacob Glatzbaugh.

Jefferson—John W. Snee, Henry Largess.

Indiana—Jacob Light, Capt. E. Gordon.

Killbuck—T. Barrett, T. Munn.

Lower St. Clair—Gus. A. Conrad, Thos. Doran.

Lincoln—Thos. Reynolds, Jr., L. F. Rhodes.

Mifflin—Jas. F. McGowan, H. B. Cochran.

Moon—Chris. Seifler, S. Stevenson.

Marshall—Samuel Neely, A. McCully.

McCandless—Fred. Nuhn J. G. Rolshouse.

North Fayette—Robert McFarland, J. M. Ewing.

Neville—Robert Phillips, Charles Krug.

North Versailles—A. G. Miller, John McCloskey.

O'Hara—Wm. Graydon Smith, Henry Boyd.

Ohio—James Boyd, Campbell Duff.

Plum—John A. Conner, And. Jack.

Penn—Francis Wilson, 1st dis; Wm. B. Linhart, 2d.

Pine—John H. Cole, Jacob Hill.

Patton—James McCann, C. M. Graham.

Robinson—Henry Senft, Mark Andrews.

Ross—J. R. Ward, John Thompson.

Reserve—And. Fulton, George Osterly.

Richland—Daniel McMillan, Robert M. Gibson.

Shaler—John H. Thompson, Charles Coltess.

Sprindale—Matthew Smith, Jas. Mellon.

South Versailles—Joseph Snyder, James Skillen.

Snowden—Herman Handel, Archie McMurray.

South Fayette—Thomas Gladden, John McCowan.

Scott—Wilson Douglass, Woodville; John Conner, Mt. Lebanon.

Stowe—Michael Beck, Ralph Heiser.

Upper St. Clair—Warren Phillips, D. C. Bower.

Union—B. Rodgers, W. S. Jackson.

Versailles—H. Stewart, A. McClintock, Jr.

Wilkins—H. D. Trax, 1st dis; J. M. Johnson, 2d; John T. McCombs, 3d; Wm. Boyd, 4th.

West Deer—C. Bryson, John McClarren, J. D. Ackley, N. Dramond.

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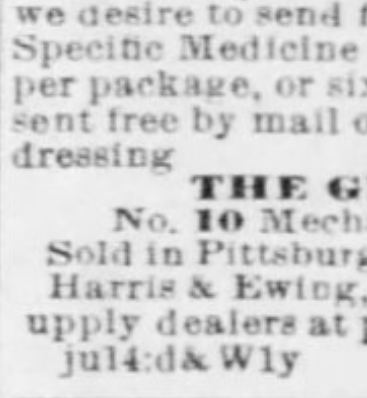

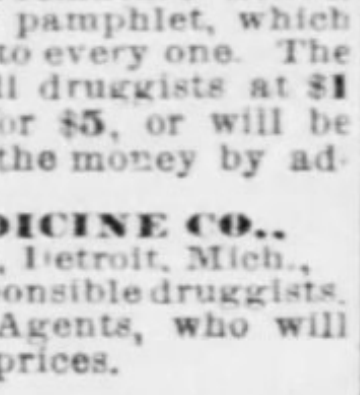
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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

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Ladies' Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters	85
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Foxed Gaiters	1 25
Ladies' Bright Grain Side Lace	1 50
Ladies' Bright Grain Button Shoes	1 50
Men's Working Shoes, worth $1 25, at	1 00
Men's Low Walking Shoes	1 25
Men's ½ D Sole Congress Gaiters	1 50
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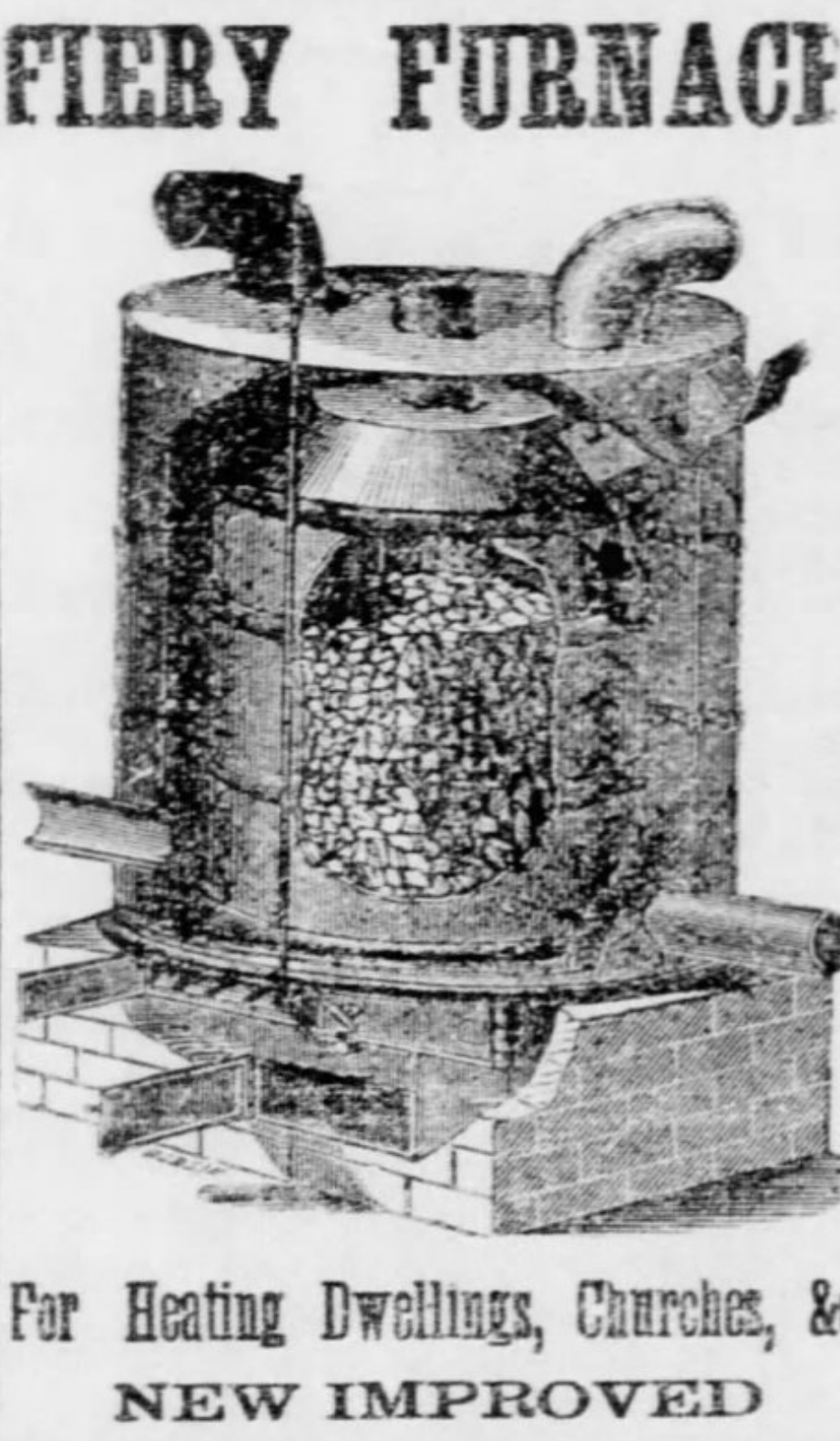

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Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
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Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 40.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 65.
Ladies' Lasting Fox Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.
Ladies' Bright Gr. Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00.
Men's Prime F. S. Kip Plows, 6 to 11, at $1 45.
Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25.
Men's "A" Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Hob nail Brogans, 5 to 11, $1 40.
Men's Iron Plate Sole Shoes, $1 40.
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is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful power. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

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BOOT AND SHOE
SOLE PROTECTOR,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED partnership of SHOENBERGER BLAIR & COMPANY.

Certificate of renewal and continuance of limited partnership.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of MARCH, 1872, a limited partnership under the firm name of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 214) was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the 1ST day of APRIL, 1873, and to end on the 30TH day of JUNE, 1878.

And whereas, by an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22D day of MARCH, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said limited partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said limited partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date MARCH 22D, 1877, and recorded in said county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 379.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said limited partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878; and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of pig metal in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured article.

3. That the names of the general partners of said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and that the names of the special partners of the said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named Special Partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER so contributed thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($31 250) in cash; and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($31,250) in cash.

5. That said Partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1883.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
jy 13-6tW

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

Certificate of Renewal and Continuance of Limited Partnership.

Whereas, On the 17th day of March, 1873, a Limited Partnership, under the firm name of SHOENBERGER & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the first day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878.

And whereas, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear reference being had to the proper certificate bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376.

Now we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said Limited Partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878, and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz.: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Huudred Dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That the said partnership as now renewed and continued will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
jy13-6tW

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., thereto directing me, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1878, the lands of which Alexander McDonald Allison died seized, in North Fayette township, county aforesaid, some 2½ miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad, and very convenient to McDonald Station. The farm consists of about 150 acres, contains Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Orchard and Timber: is watered by never failing spring; is underlaid with coal, and for smoothness and fertility of surface is surpassed by few farms in Pennsylvania; the soil is a rich limestone mould, indigenous to blue grass, and adapted to gardening, grain or dairying. One-third of the purchase money will be paid on confirmation, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, &c. Inquire of Mrs. Allison, on the premise; J. N. McDonald, McDonald, Pa.; B. F. Mevey, No. 45 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; Jas. Allison, Hookstown, Pa.; the Messrs. Glenn, Noblestown, or the undersigned, near Candor, Pa.
JAS. M. CLARK,
Administrator.
jy13-taw29

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$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

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ap21:1y W

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CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
ja5W Pittsburgh, Pa.

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.
oc27:1yrW

25 FANCY CARDS, Snowflake, Oriental, etc., in 25 styles, with name, 10c J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. ju22:1y W

AT SMITH'S FERRY.

The Town on the Eve of Solid Prosperity.

Peculiarities of the Place—The Oil and Land Interests.

Brief Sketches of Early Indian History.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

SMITH'S FERRY, BEAVER CO., PA., July 30.—Not half the glories of Beaver have yet been told. Here is the whole Smith's Ferry oil regions within the sacred precincts of this historical place. The more you see of Beaver the more there is to find out. It seems to furnish the best of everything. At Rochester this morning I met a crowd of Democrats who wanted to know why I hadn't noticed several things, and I begged them to remember that I had not heard those things before.

A WORD ABOUT PILOTS.

To Beaver county formerly came all the river captains to get their pilots The Renos, Evans', Javens, Maraitas, and Dan Echlers were the men in early days who could be trusted at the wheel of the mail packets and keep their nose straight to the distant tow head, then Captain Hurst, C. B. Hurst, who now modestly acts as an insurance agent, he was the Captain of the government ordinance boat, the Rocket, which piled in the shot and shell at Pittsburgh Landing. Captain Joe Dunlap, the Superintendent of Gray's Iron Line, lives here; Beaver county swarms with notables. When you have named over the politicians you have not mentioned all the first class people by a good deal.

SINGULAR CHARACTERS.

There are several curious old characters still holding out that everybody says it would be a treat to see. Mr. Wilson told me the other day that if I would come down and stay a while he would show me a great philosopher, Daniel Wagoner, but I did not hear any particulars about him. Old Mr. Shous, the founder of Shoustown, where they built so many boats in the early days, is still living, and Adam Poe, a grandson of the old original fellow who had the trouble with the Big Foot Indians, still lives opposite this place, Smith's Ferry. A son of the original Smith who kept the ferry occupies the great brick mansion. In the early days all the drovers stopped at Smith's Ferry. All the horses and cattle driven east from Ohio or from points further west crossed the Ohio at Smith's Ferry. The earnings from toll often amounted in one day to more than it does now in an entire year.

The Little Beaver river empties into the Ohio at Smith's Ferry, and Sandy and Beaver canal came down to Limerick at this point, and mingled the waters of Lake Erie with those of the beautiful river. But the railroads were built across the canal, a huge embankment crossed over the outlet locks, and they built culverts out of the cope stones.

LOCATION AND FOUNDERS OF THE TOWN.

The site of the Ferry on the railroad side is on a narrow bench of land, which is overhung by a hill or bluff nearly four hundred feet high. From this point one of the finest views on the river is obtained. It belongs, I believe, to the Dawsons, a family quite numerous here. Two of the brothers, Homer and Job H. Dawson, in company with H. C. Chase, run a refinery at the mouth of the Little Beaver. The grandfather of these Dawsons settled and cleared the four hundred acres. He had been a trapper and hunter, and had picked on that point as the finest view on the river which was backed by good land. The Dawsons, like every one I ever knew of that name, are all Democrats. May their tribe increase. I met John R Blackmore and John Childs, both connected with people of that name in Pittsburgh, and both Democrats, and in the hardware store of John Childs was Reed McFail, the first Democratic election judge of Glasgow. McFall was a healthy looking darling of about two hundred weight, but like most big men good natured and mild. Henry Camp, another regular reader of THE POST, worked with steady hammer in his shoe shop, and the whole settlement seemed busy.

CAPACITY OF THE OIL WELLS.

The Smith's Ferry oil district in Beaver county is producing about two hundred and seventy-five barrels of oil per day. The oil is a beautiful amber color, will burn readily and freely in lamps without refining or any preparation. It has been burned at the Ferry in its natural state for the last ten years, without accident of any kind. There are seven refineries at Smith's Ferry, five of them in full operation, the other two in repairs. About one hundred and fifty barrels are refined here daily, the remaining oil is taken to the Cleveland refineries. Jonathan Gallagher's sons have an office here. They are producers I believe. Paine, Ablett & Co. have the largest refinery. The price of a barrel of this refined oil is only four dollars and a quarter ($4 25) here on the railroad platform. Of the crude, which burns very well, the price is one dollar and a quarter. With the oil stoves that are now being turned out by the mill, this ought to be the cheapest fuel in the world. The freight on a barrel of oil from Smith's Ferry to Pittsburgh is about fifty cents.

Smith's Ferry is on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, thirty nine miles from Pittsburgh. It it takes one hour and a quarter to reach it from the Union depot. You can go down on the two o'clock train in the afternoon, have nearly four hours at the Ferry and return to the city on the half-past seven train. A more pleasant and instructive trip could hardly be made in any direction. The wells at Smiths Ferry were never great gushers, but they have proved to be very steady ones. There are wells here that have been pumped regularly for sixteen years. The Big Windy, owned by John R. Blackmore & Co. commenced at sixty-five barrels and held up for over a year. It has got down now to seven barrels per day.

The School House well is six hundred feet deep, was put down in 1872, has done as high as six barrels, but is now down to two. A torpedo raised her to sixty, but the low price of oil prevents any further exertion to increase production. She is pumped by Blackmore for her owner, a widow lady in Beaver. Blackmore seems to be a good man He is a good Democrat, anyway. "I took THE POST," said Blackmore, "when some people around here would hand it to me with a pair of tongs."

Mr. H. Darrah, another old Pittsburgher, lives up on the hill, and has several producing interests. The wells are back some three miles from the river. They call the settlement around the wells Ohioville, I suppose from its closeness to the State line.

At Dawson's refinery I saw several bottles of the original Carboline, now so extensively used as a hair tonic. It is a bright color like sweet oil, is heavy and oderless. Henry Clay Chase, the partner in the refinery, doffed his beaver and attested the wonderful sprouting qualities of Carboline in a young crop of brown hair, upon a late clearing which old Time with his scythe seems to make on most of our polls. A poor fellow named McCready, who had been terribly burned in an oil fire not long since, thinks it helps his hair.

J. C.

* * *

A LARGE LAND PURCHASE.

SMITH'S FERRY, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., August 5, 1878.—They claim that more money changes hands at Smith's Ferry than at any other point in Beaver county. With oil at a dollar a barrel I would not think that was so. The place has been kept back by the way real estate was held. The Smith family would never sell any lots, but like the Schenleys leased it all, consequently nothing but frame houses were put up. Leases and frame houses seem to go together, whilst the brick house with tasty surroundings are found only on the fee simple lot. That this state of things is about to change at Smith's Ferry Messrs. Paine & Ablett, who have purchased the Smith estate, now assert.

Paine & Ablett are probably the largest refiners here, and have purchased for the sum of seventeen thousand and ten dollars the one hundred and fifteen acres of land upon which the village is built and laying back of the Ferry on the hill. Mr. Childs, the hardware man, bid against the refiners for the property, and stopped on seventeen thousand and five dollars, but the oil men went five more and got the property. It will now be divided up in lots and solid improvements put up.

CAPACITY OF REFINING INTERESTS.

The refiners here now have a consolidated capacity of one thousand barrels per day, should the oil be offered. Considerable oil is brought down the river from the Venango region to be treated. The refiners here now are Dawson, Chase & Co.: Paine, Ablett & Co.; Peter Wallower & Co.; Lang & Co.; James Timmons & Co.; John Antle & Co.; Watson, Irwin & Co.; and the Standard Oil Company.

It is thought by many that the purchase of the Smith estate by Paine, Ablett & Co. was really for the Standard Oil Company, but Mr. Ablett says the land will be divided up and sold, no matter in whose interest it is supposed to be purchased.

The freight on a barrel of refined oil from Smiths' Ferry to Pittsburgh is thirty-six cents. The cost of a barrel of refined oil is at the rate of ten cents per gallon or about five dollars, as most of the barrels filled there now hold fifty gallons.

A RUSSIAN SEEKING INFORMATION.

An agent from the Russian Government has been at Smiths' Ferry for some time studying the treatment of their oil. He had been in the upper oil regions and went back to Russia, but returned and spent most of his time at this place. It is therefore supposed the Russian oil is more like the Smith Ferry oil than the oil in the Venango region.

Riter & Connelly are producers here. Winter, Voight & Co. and Fife & Gillespie are Pittsburgh names here in the business. The railroad station here is filled with freight such as is seen in the upper region. The refined oil is shipped away by river principally. Dawson & Co. sent one hundred barrels to Fort Worth, Texas, to-day, and it is distributed throughout the entire West and Southwest.

They make a fine wool oil at the Ferry, and it has in some of the Eastern manufactories entirely superseded the lard oil heretofore exclusively in use.

THE LATE LITTLE RISE IN THE RIVER

nearly played hob with the new bridge above here at Rochester. McGrann's men had barely got the iron work riveted together when the water came up and the towboat Jim Brown came down. The towboat's float was a little too heavy to be handled, and it crashed through the false work which had been set in the river to support the bridge whilst it was being fitted together. No harm was done, however, to the bridge other than the destruction of the false work which was intended for another span. Several coke boats were stranded and the men are busily engaged in getting them up to-day.

Whilst McGrann was hurrying to close in the iron span before the high water would catch him, he was waited upon by a delegation of pious people who wanted to know if he could not stop his men from working on that bridge on Sunday. McGrann told them politely that if they would go up stream a little and stop the river from rising, he would willingly order his men to quit. They declined the offer and in a few hours he had saved the bridge, which, had he neglected, would have probably went crashing down on the deck of the Jim Brown, and might have killed all on board.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE POE FAMILY.

Across the river from Smith's Ferry in a beautiful location commanding a view of the river in one of its finest bends, stands the house of Adam Poe, a grand-son of old Adam Poe who had the fight with Big Foot, a Wyandott Indian. The early histories of this country were never considered complete unless they contained a cut of Adam Poe's fight with the Big Foot Indians, as the boys always read it.

The grand-son of Adam Poe, filled with the Indian stories connected with his family, built here in this romantic spot a very comfortable home, a fine, large brick house, surrounded by an orchard of over six hundred trees, and backed by a couple hundred acres of very fine farm land. He is now an old man and delights to talk of the early times. One of his sons became a landscape painter when quite young and Adam conceived the idea of an Indian panorama, in which the scenes of the two Poes, Adam and Alexander, should be portrayed and described, together with the thrilling adventures of Lewis Wetzel, the Johnson boys, Elizabeth Zane and Daniel Boone, should be better known by frequent complimentary comment.

The panorama was well painted, but from what they tell me, poorly described on its exhibition to the public and it did not pay. It is thought that if it had been set forth like Hamlet wanted the players to speak his speech, tripingly on the tongue instead of coming tardily off, the result would have been more nickels and much applause.

POE'S FIGHT WITH BIG FOOT

occured eleven miles below here at the month of Tomlinson's run, near Yellow Creek, fifty-one miles by the river below Pittsburgh. The two trees are still standing around which Adam and Big Foot waltzed in their dance of death.

A son of Andrew Poe, aged eighty-seven, still lives back in the country about three miles from this place.

The grand son of Adam, whom I visited to-day, has been an active man in his time. He followed the river as a steamboatman, in almost every capacity, running pilot and captain many years. He has built thirteen steamboats, and was notod in his day for the success of his low water boats.

He built one boat and run her around through the gulf for the river Appalachicola river in Florida. In taking the boat around they got clear out of sight of land, and Poe to hurry up steam poured two barrels of oil over the coal pile. This made the boilers "whizzin hot," as Poe said, and they reached the anchorage in the river just as a fierce gulf storm swept the coast.

INDIAN RELICS.

He brought out and laid on the porch a lot of old Indian relics, such as stone hatchets, and axes, cornstones and one immense stone-last which he called Big Foot's last, over which the old chief was supposed to have his moccasins made. It was nearly eighteen inches in length and big round in proportion. If it was what it purported to be, the Wyandotte chief was well named.

A TALK WITH AN OLD TIME DEMOCRAT.

On our way up to Poe's house (John R Blackmore kindly piloted the way), we stopped to see an old time Democrat, J. Calhoun, who keeps a store in the little village of Georgetown, opposite Smith's Ferry. That was a good place for a store many years ago when the droves of cattle came East *via* Smith's Ferry. Calhoun was said to be as fine an old gentleman as ever walked, and I thought after I talked to him a little while the description was very truthful.

Returning on the famous ferry I met a man who had brought up a drove of Indian ponies to sell, he had crossed the ferry and taken them to Burgettstown in Washington county, about twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh on the Pan Handle railroad. He told me he had taken to town two or three car loads of Washington county sheep, principally rams, and traded them for ponies, and did not deny it when Blackmore told him that he supposed he got three or four ponies for one ram. Washington county sheep worth more than a horse, that must be a good place for shepherds.

Two of the handsomest houses at Smith's Ferry belong to two hard working Irishmen named James and Timothy Normile. One of them is watchman at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad bridge, and the other is a track walker for the same company. On their small wages they have built themselves handsome houses and fixed up the hillside around them with flowers and vines; my attention was directed to their places by Blackmore and Dr. Hamilton. The Doctor is another old time Democrat that I will tell you about some other time. Four miles below this place, and across the State line, is the very prosperous town of East Liverpool, fifty-one miles from Pittsburgh by the railroad, but it appears from the knowledge of or the communication with the place that we are a hundred miles from it.

J. C.

* * *

TME EX-"SON OF FRANCE."

The Reported Betrothal of Young Napoleon and Princess Thyra.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The ex-Prince Imperial, whose betrothal to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, has been announced, is in his twenty-third year, having been born on the 16th of March, 1856. The birth of the Prince Imperial was an additional element of strength to Napoleon's power. It occurred just as the Crimean war was coming to an end. The boy was carefully educated, almost completely under the eye of his father, by private tutors, having for his companion and classmate young Conneau, son of Dr. Conneau, Napoleon's physician, who aided him so successfully in effecting his escape from the fortress of Ham. In history, mathematics and drawing he excels far beyond youths of his age. He is an accomplished linguist, and speaks five languages fluently. But it is upon his military training that the greatest pains have been bestowed. Even in the days of his childhood he had as his playthings miniature soldiers, cannon and forts. His future destiny was always kept in view and never subordinated to other ends. Under the eyes of the Emperor his moral and religious training were conducted. The Prince's first communion and confirmation were celebrated as notable episodes in his life. The war with Prussia in 1870 found the Prince Imperial a few months over fourteen years old. The Emperor resolved to take his son with him into the field, and the Empress yielded consent, In company with his father the Prince Imperial set out from Paris July 28, for Metz, to join the army. In less than a week the war was opened. The first important move began August 2, when the corps of General Frossard advanced from St. Avolo against Saarbruck. The Emperor and Prince Imperial arrived at a fixed point to open fire. The German garrison, after a cannonade of a few hours, withdrew, and the French occupied the heights without entering the town. This was claimed as a great advantage, and that it proved the superiority of the French weapon over the Prussian needle-gun. The Emperor telegraphed to Eugenie after the engagement, "Louis has received the baptism of fire. He displayed an admirable sang froid, and was in no way excited. He has preserved a ball which dropped close to him. There were soldiers who shed tears when they saw him so calm." Reverses came heavy and fast after the affair at Saarbruck. Frossard and MacMahon were beaten, and the young Prince was hurriedly sent back to Paris, where he arrived August 7, last year. Events followed in quick succession. The Empress, unaccompanied by her son, had to seek safety in flight. On the 6th of September the Prince Imperial landed at Dover, by the Belgian packet from Ostend, and proceeded at once to Hastings. He was accompanied by several officers. Since that time the ex-Prince Imperial has resided continuously in England. He joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet, and subsequently joined the first class of students preparing for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. At the final examination in February, 1875, he stood seventh in a class of thirty-four, a position which, if he had wished to enter the British army, would have entitled him to elect service in the Artillery or Engineers.

The latest advices by mail stated that the measures looking towards the projected betrothal with the Princess Thyra had come to naught on account of differences in religion. The Prince, however, met with a cordial reception in Denmark, and an English paper remarked, "The Princesses of the royal house of Denmark, whose amiability and grace captivated so many royal suitors, have never allowed religious differences to weigh strongly in these cases. One of them was betrothed to the late Czarowitch, and forthwith she commenced a course of studies under Greek Church clergymen to qualify her in becoming a member of her husband's communion. The Czarowitch, however, died, and the Princess' religious disposition collapsed. A year or so later on, the youngest brother of the deceased betrothed took his place in the proposed matrimonial alliance, and once more the Princess resumed her perceptions of the orthodoxy of the Greek Catholic Church."

The Princess Thyra is the third daughter and the fifth child of the King of Denmark, and was born in 1853, the wife of the Prince of Wales being her sister. Another sister, the Princess Dagmar (now called Maria Feodorovna) is the wife of the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. The Princess Thyra is described as a charming woman, and it is likely also that she is something of a coquette. Twice before have reports of her intending marriage been published, once to the Duke of Edenburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, and again to the Crown Prince of Holland. Possibly the ex-Prince Imperial of France may also get the mitten.

* * *

A Warning to News Thieves.

The Springfield (Ill) *Gazette* receives no telegrams, but cuts out and uses those printed in the St. Louis evening papers and in the Springfield *Register*, bribing a pressman to furnish it with an early copy. The editor of the *Register*, discovering this, had struck off at 3:15 A. M. a special paper, containing a bogus account of a thunder storm at Winchester, whereby a German clergyman was killed, only rallying to utter the words, "Ich habe diese nachricht gestolen." An hour afterwards the *Gazette* was on the streets, announcing the death of the reverend gentleman and his last words, which are, being translated, "I have stolen this despatch."

* * *

A Travesty of Government.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

There was seldom seen a worse travesty of government than the sending of a notorious thief, who ought to be breaking stone in the South Carolina penitentiary, as chairman of a committee to consider the great problem of the best way to govern the Indian Territory. But that is what we are to see this summer, the Senate having authorized its Committee on Territories, of which the notorious Patterson is Chairman, to go out there during the recess and investigate things. The Indians are as bitterly opposed as ever to any interference with the present regime, and even threaten to organize a force of 10,000 men and fight before they will submit to any change, which they consider would be a violation of treaty obligations.

THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS

Senator Dill is Accorded a Hearty Reception Everywhere.

His Popularity and Strength in the Oil Country.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

FIRST TRIP OF OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 9, 1878.—Hon. Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, finished his first trip through the oil regions last evening and went home via. the Low Grade Railroad through Brookville. He was well received at all points, and although he declined to make any political speeches yet at several serenades he responded briefly.

HIS RECEPTION AT ALL POINTS CORDIAL.

At Meadville he was met by a large number of Democrats who were in attendance at the Democratic County Committee meeting. Mr. Bole, who took an active part in the Convention which nominated Dill, Mr. J. B. Brawley, Mr. Guthrie, M. Park Davis, Dr. J. W. Grier, L. K. Stem, Geo. T. Coolman, S. J. Logan, James H. Caldwell, W. H. Doughty and many other Democrats were in town. From Meadville the party went to Erie.

At Erie they were well received. Senator Allen, a classmate and life-long friend, accompanied Mr. Dill on the trip. From Erie the party went around, via. Corry, to Titusville. Senator Fertig, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and ex-Congressman Sheakley, joined the party. They took a carriage at the depot and were conveyed to Senator Fertig's residence. After tea they rode about the city and in the evening repaired to the Parshall House, to rooms which had been engaged for them. Later in the evening a reception was held at the parlors of the hotel, and they were called on by a large number of citizens. Mr. Sheakley was at home with his old constituents, whilst the ex-Mayor, Senator Fertig, was in good spirits. Politics was hardly mentioned in the familiar talk indulged in and the party left early in the morning for the Clarion region. After a short stop at Franklin they went to Emlenton, where R. B. Brown of Clarion, and several Democrats came to meet Dill. At Edenburg the party consisted of Hon. A. H. Dill, Senator John Fertig, Mr. Sheakley, Colonel Allen, Hon. M. L. Lockwood and Charles H. Vensel, Esq., Chairman of Democratic County Committee. Senator W. L. Corbett and Hon R. B. Brown came down from Clarion on the morning train. The visiting gentlemen were met at the depot by W. W. Mason, Esq., President of the town Democratic club; Colonel J. B. Brown, and a goodly number of other leaders, who conducted them to the parlors of the City Hotel. Here dinner was served and the visiting gentlemen were called on by many Democrats. The party took the afternoon train for St. Petersburg, when Fertig and Dill addressed a few well chosen remarks to the assemblage.

From St. Petersburg Mr. Dill was taken in a carriage by Mr. Graff, who is one of the nominees for Assembly on the Democratic ticket in Armstrong county, and driven over to Parker's Landing, where they spent the night, having joined the other party who came down by the train via. Foxburg.

Mr. Dill had intended to go through Butler county, but owing to his receiving a telegram notifying him that he is wanted in connection with a lawsuit at home, he prepared to leave in an opposite direction to what he had supposed he would.

HE SPEAKS AT PARKER'S LANDING.

At Parker's Landing between nine and ten o'clock Mr. Dill was introduced to the crowd by Mr. Sheakley, and addressed the people from the balcony of Diehl's Hotel. He was followed by Mr. Allen, and both gentlemen paid a high compliment to the Oil Regions. Living as they do, east of the mountains, this section was a *terra incognita* to them, and its reputation for intelligence was somewhat obscured by its apparently far away location. But the speakers are better posted now, and agree that when intelligence is wanted they can come to no better place to find it than the Oil regions.

Mr. Dill expressed himself as pleased with Oildom and the cordial treatment he had received. He left for his home, in Union county, via Brookville, accompanied by Senator Allen, who resides in Williamsport.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Mr. Plummer, the National candidate for Congress in the Crawford, Mercer and Butler district, was at Parker's Landing when the party arrived. He seems in fine spirits, and is booked for one of his funny speeches almost every night.

The Democrats in the district have not nominated yet, but each county has selected its conferees and instructed them. J. B. Brawley from Crawford, J. J. Gillespie from Mercer, and John T. Bayard from Butler, are the three candidates put forward by the Democrats, although none of them seem very anxious, as the district has about 3,000 Republican majority on a full vote. Dick, the Republican nominee, is from Meadville. He was at Parker's this morning, and rumor had it that he was trying to get the Democrats to throw aside all their candidates, and take Davis, the Greenbacker that Plummer beat for the nomination. It is pretty safe to say that if the Democrats take any Greenbackers it will be the one who got the nomination, not the one landed overboard.

"What's that man selling," said a little fellow to the clerk of the hotel, as he listened to Plummer talking; there had been quite a little crowd gathered around him. Hear him go for the Standard crown. One of them—I did not hear which of the managers he referred to—said of Plummer, "if you would put bristles on his back and lay him down flat, he would'nt make a good intellectual leader for a drove of hogs." Plummer is full of fight and in first rate keiter.

In the Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Indiana district—the Harry White and Geo. Jenks district—the Greenback people have nominated Mr. Mossgrave an old Democrat of Kittanning. The Democrats are talking of giving their straight nomination to young Guffy of St. Petersburg. At least that is the way Jenks of Jefferson and Sansom of Indiana counties talk, whilst Grier C. Orr and the Kittanning Democrats want Mossgrave endorsed.

The Nationals are better organized in Armstrong county than any other Western county. It is thought, and many Democrats expect them, to carry Armstrong.

J. C.

* * *

A KEARNEY BURST.

How He Went for Pious and Wealthy Boston.

[Extract from his Thursday's Speech.]

Boston is a religious city; they take great exceptions to my so-called profanity. I have in my hand a Bible ("Good for you!" said a religiously inclined son of toil), and, for the benefit of the pious frauds of Massachusetts (cheers), I propose to read a chapter to you. It is the 5th chapter of James. Friends, pay attention to the Bible. (Applause.)

"Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl for your misery that shall come upon you."

(Cheers.)

"Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten."

(Cheers and laughter.)

"Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasures together for the last days."

"Behold, the hire of the laborers you have reaped down your fields which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Pay attention, you pious hypocrites (cheers); pay attention to the Word of God, you frauds, you hoary headed vampires. Good Almighty is watching over the poor, starving tramps of the United States. (Applause.)

"You have condemned and killed the just, and he doth not resist you."

Oh, my, you hoary headed vampires. (Cheers.) The day of retribution is at hand. As Jesus said, "I come not to bring peace, but a sword." I am going to cut your infernal throats with a paper knife. (Cheers.)

"Be patient, therefore, brethren, until the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receives the early and latter rain."

These words, friends of reform, are for the men who have been waiting for the glorious victory that we are going to achieve next November. (Cheers.) Be calm, be quiet and patient, for victory will perch on your banners. So saith the Lord. (Applause.)

* * *

WASHINGTON.

Kelly Ready to Divulge Who Forged Electoral Certificates.

Sentences Suspended in Nearly All South Carolina Revenue Cases.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1878.

THOSE FORGED CERTIFICATES.

Thomas S. Kelly, who was Governor Kellogg's messenger in the Louisiana State House for four years, and whose testimony concerning the forged certificates of the Republican electors of that State is desired by the Potter Committee, has been in Washington for two days past. He says that he will remain here a few days longer to give the committee an opportunity to subpœna him if he sees fit to do so. Kelly denies that he attempted to run away from the committee or evade its subpœna. He says: "On the 9th of June I wrote to Mr. Potter from Lake Providence, La. telling him that I was familiar with all the facts appertaining to the forgery of the certificates of the Louisiana electors. I told him that Jeffrion's and other electors' names were forged, as well as Levisee's, and that if I saw the certificates I could identify them by marks on the forged names. I also offered to tell who committed the forgeries. I said he could summon me before the committee either in New Orleans or Washington, and to give him a chance to subpœna me I would remain in Lake Providence until the 16th of June. I requested Mr. Potter not publish my letter or make known my name before I was summoned. I wrote him that my letter was private and confidential, and made it a condition of my appearance and testimony that he should not make the letter public. The first thing that I knew, Captain James Kelley of the New Orleans police, came to Lake Providence after me. He said that the Democratic State Committee wanted me to come and testify. Then my letter to Mr. Potter was published. My friends became alarmed and I left Lake Providence. I did not run away from the committee, but I had business with friends of mine up the river.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Representative Luttrell of California, is here, and has had a talk with the President on the subject of Chinese immigration. He says he is not prepared to make public the President's views concerning the Chinese, but makes this statement: "I am perfectly satisfied with the position which the President takes, and I am one of the worst anti-Chinese men in the country. He is perfectly alive to the great evils resulting to the country from the influx of the Chinese. When I go back to California, if I could tell the people exactly what the President has said to me on this subject it would send a thrill through the whole Pacific slope. We are perfectly safe in trusting to the President to settle this question. He will probably satisfy us." As Luttrell is a most radical anti-Chinaman, as he himself states, the only interpretation of this statement is that the President gave Luttrell to understand that he (the President) is about as hostile to the Chinese as Ben Butler or Dennis Kearney. Of the mission of the Chinese Embassy he says: "I think that after they come here and have an interchange of opinion with the President and ascertain exactly how he stands, they will be satisfied that some limitation must be made in the emigration of their countrymen to the United States, which now contains by far too many of them for its good."

GENERAL TWIGGS' SWORDS.

A daughter of General Twiggs writes to the Secretary of the Treasury protesting against the delivery of the three valuable swords of her father to a lady in England, who asserts that they were given to her by General Twiggs after he had left New Orleans. General Twiggs' daughter says this claim is preposterous, and that her father provided for the disposition of the swords in his will. The Treasury Department has sent for a copy of the will.

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AN AGED BRIDEGROOM'S DEATH.

What Happened the Morning After He Wedded a Young Woman.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 6—Thompson A. Godfrey of this place was married last night and he died early this morning. He was sixty years of age, and his bride was twenty-three. Mr. Godfrey was among the first purchasers of land of the Ocean Grove Association, his title dating in 1871. At that time he was a dealer in real estate in Pottsville, Pa He was married, and had a fair property. With his first wife, who died here last winter, he came to the Grove in the summers of the following years until 1874. Then he became a permanent resident here. Since his wife's death the white-haired old gentleman had a young woman living at his house on Main street, near the gates of the Grove. She was light, graceful, and refined in manners, and she sometimes went with the old gentleman on his evening walks. Last evening as they were walking in Delaware avenue, near Wesley Lake, Mr. Godfrey turned to his companion and said:

"Kate, if we are ever going to be married we might as well be married now."

Miss Kate, who, it seems, is the sister of Mr. Godfrey's first wife, consented They were then just abreast of the Rev. Mr. Jaquet's tent, and without waiting for the arrival of friends they entered the tent of Mr. Jaquet. Mr. Godfrey repeated to the minister what he had said to Kate, and requested the immediate performance of the ceremony of marriage. Mrs. Jaquet and daughter were the witnesses, and the couple were quickly joined in wedlock. The bride and groom were in walking costume, and after the wedding they went home.

This morning at 8 o'clock, as Mr. Godfrey was in the garden near his house, he was suddenly seized with pain. He hastened into his house and had Dr. Alday, who lived near, summoned. Medical aid, however, was useless, and Mr. Godfrey died in a few minutes from disease of the heart.

* * *

A gentleman from Chihuahua, Mexico, states the country is much aroused concerning the probability of war with the United States. The chief men of Mexico are going about speaking to the people, advising them to resist American invasion, and be prepared for war. Foreign capitalists are withdrawing all spare means from business, and applying the same to purchasing real estate, fearing that if war occurs their money will be taken from them under forced means.

DEWEES' VIEWS.

Interview with the Pennsylvania Nationals' Leader.

Concerning Fusions—What Counties the Nationals Claim—The Next Legislature and the Senatorship.

Chairman F. P. Dewees of the National State Committee, and David Kirk, National candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, Thursday arrived in the city from the oil regions. Mr. Dewees left on the Fast Line last evening for Philadelphia. In the early part of next week he will make a tour of Northwestern Pennsylvania in the interests of the new party. While here, yesterday, Mr. Dewees was piloted through the city by Mr. Kirk, and met a number of our politicians. While they were on this mission they were besieged by the reporter. Mr. Dewees is a jovial, good-natured gentlemen, brimming full of fun, and willingly submitted to the interviewing process, keeping a sharp look-out all the while, however, that he should not commit himself to the detriment of the new party.

AS TO FUSIONS.

"I see there has been a fusion between the Nationals and Democrats in Warren county," said the reporter, thinking that as good a way as any to open the ball.

"Yes," replied Mr. Dewees; "that is, the Democrats have indorsed our ticket. They saw no chance for winning without."

"Have there been any similar fusions in other parts of the State?"

"Well, I think, the Democrats of Huntington county will also indorse our ticket. I think, too, the Democrats will support Wesley Chambers, the National candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh district, Mosgrove in the Twenty-sixth district—both districts are in the oil regions—and probably Emerson, in the Twenty-fourth district—Beaver and Lawrence counties."

"And you expect the election of the gentlemen named, then: what other sections have you hopes for?"

DISTRICTS CLAIMED BY THE NATIONALS.

"We claim a strong support in Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford and Erie counties; we will carry the oil regions, also Fayette, Westmoreland, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties, will sweep the Northern part of the State and poll more votes in the anthracite coal regions than both the old parties combined."

"Very bright prospects. At what do you estimate your majority in the State?"

"We have made no estimate yet, but I think we will come into Philadelphia with a majority."

"What then? How will Philadelphia go?"

"Well, now there's a very strong feeling in favor of our party in Philadelphia. The city needs organization, but it is being organized, and there's a strong probability that within three weeks we will receive strong accessions from those who agree with us in sentiment but have not avowed themselves."

"Do you anticipate a majority there?"

"Yes, sir; which will give us the State."

THE NEW PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA—AGNEW'S NOMINATION.

"How about the split there between the Greenbackers and the Nationals?"

"There is no split. Two sets of delegates were present in the Convention but the difference was simply on the organization. One party contended that the other was not backed by constituents."

"The latter was the Mackey crowd, wasn't it?"

"I don't really think that Mackey had anything to do with it."

"Why, the delegates from Pittsburgh said so on their return?"

"Well, I think that was a mistake."

"Didn't Mackey defeat Agnew?"

"No; I think that was our own blunder. The Judgeship was taken up out of time that is before the office of Governor—the friends of Hendrick B. Wright for Governor united with those of Bentley for Judge so as to defeat Armstrong, because the two latter came from the same town and both could not be on the ticket. That I think was the cause of Agnew's defeat: and not Mackey's influence. We are glad of Bentley's nomination, however, for had we nominated Agnew the Republicans would have indorsed him."

"Would not the Republican indorsement insured Judge Agnew's election?"

"I think his election is sure any how. Their will be a large support to Agnew from all parties. I know personally a great many who will vote for him, both Democrats and Republicans."

"What do you think of the Democratic prospects in Philadelphia?"

"Well, it's very much mixed. Philadelphia is yet to be; no man can tell what will occur there, most Radical changes may yet take place there."

ON CAMERONISM.

"Why don't you unite with the Democrats? Are you not opposed to Cameron?"

"Cameron represents a ring that holds power in Pennsylvania. If we are successful that ring must be broken down. We would like to break it down, but as a ring, we have no more objection to the Cameron ring than to the Wallace ring."

"Is not the Cameron ring responsible for the pernicious legislation in this State, and how can you charge Wallace with that?"

"The Cameron ring is responsible because it had the power. We want to break down Cameronism and will adopt every honorable means to accomplish that purpose."

"Why do you oppose the Democrats then?"

"Partly because we have no faith in the Democrats, and the main reason is because we want to help ourselves."

"You don't expect a majority in the Legislature?"

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

"Under the present apportionment that would hardly be possible this year; but we expect about one-third of the Legislators."

"How many members do you concede to the Democrats?"

"I have not made any calculation lately. I did concede them some time ago eighty-five votes and some doubtful. I think now they have a chance of more than eighty-five."

"Well then in that case the Democrats and Nationals could defeat Cameron?"

"Yes, they could, and if they can they probably will."

But your candidates are pledged to support only a National candidate for U. S. Senator?

"Yes; that is the caucus nominee."

"Won't the caucus demand the nominee to renounce his old party allegiance?"

"Certainly."

"That is to say Cameron will be successful?"

"Not unless Democrats vote for him. He won't have a majority over both parties."

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

"Do you think there is any chance of a fusion between the Nationals and Democrats on the Senatorship?"

"That is for the Democrats to say; the Nationals will hold the balance of power for all that it's worth. If the Democrats and Nationals or the Republicans and Nationals can't unite on a man, of course there will be a lock."

"And Cameron's money will fly around loose," suggested the reporter.

"Cameron's money will not effect the National candidates" replied Mr. Dewees. "and I want you to say that. Cameron's money will effect Democrats as quickly as Nationals. I have no doubt however that Cameron's defeat will be the final result."

FRANK HUGHES AND TOM MARSHALL.

David Kirk, who accompanied Mr. Dewees, was here interrogated in regard to the candidates for United States Senator since Mr. Dewees declined to appear in print on this point. The latter clause of the interview was read to Mr. Kirk.

"Who will be the National candidate for Cameron's place?" said the reporter.

"There has been very little said upon that subject," replied Mr. Kirk. "Mr. Frank W. Hughes is the only man I have heard named, though Tom Marshall has been suggested if he will be a pronounced National. The chief requirement made of the National candidates for Legislature is that they shall stand steadfast to the caucus nominee for United States Senator."

"Do you expect the Democrats to indorse Mr. Hughes?"

"Well we think, if they have any sense, they will," replied Mr. Kirk. "One thing is sure; the Nationals are determined to send a man to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania or die in the attempt. We need only two votes to secure the repeal of the resumption law, and we will send one of those two votes."

Some conversation was had with Mr. Kirk also about the Congressional canvass in the Twenty-third district, when that gentleman displayed more than the ordinary sanguinity of candidates; in short showed himself a perfect Mulberry Sellers of a candidate so far as his prospects for election were concerned. "Sure thing," "Sure thing," said Mr. Kirk. But he did not say "There's millions in it."

* * *

THE COUNTY HOME.

A Visit to the Institution and a Peep at the Paupers.

Meeting of Directors—The Officers and Inmates—Health, Crops, Etc.

Through a kind invitation from the officers of the County Home, a representative of THE POST visited that institution Thursday. After rising from the perusal of Charles Dickens' description of the alms houses of old England, we utterly failed to realize anything bearing the slightest resemblance to the parish almshouses so scathingly criticised by his caustic pen. It is true that the party selected for this visit were directors, and hence especial preparation would be made to present the institution in its most favorable light; it was also evident that the neatness and thorough cleanliness which were manifest on every hand were not improvised for the sake of the honorable Board in their monthly visit. The evidence of diligence and strict order demonstrate the constant care and industry on the part of those to whom this worthy charity is committed.

DIRECTORS—OFFICERS.

The directors, Messrs. Henry R. Chalfant, President; John Herron and James W. Bell were present, and by their manner manifested a real interest in the prosperity of the institution, which assures success. They were exceedingly anxious that the visitors should pry into every nook and cranny of the large edifice, cross question the inmates privately, in order to satisfy themselves as to the workings of the Home. It is palpable that the directors are determined to make this a real home to the poor unfortunates whom misfortune has thrown upon the charities of their fellow men. Mr. D. C. Hultz, the Superintendent, has made this one of the most efficient of all our public charities. His face, his words, his acts, prove him to be a man suited to his place. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the matron, is a lady of kindly manners and well adapted to care for the sick or the distressed. Miss Ellen K. Hultz, teacher and assistant matron, by her patient and pains taking disposition, has won the confidence and esteem of all the inmates. Dr. D. Donaldson, the physician, cares for the health of the inmates, and is a favorite with officers, visitors and with his numerous patients. Rev. James Kirk, the worthy chaplain, moves amongst the unfortunates as a father and friend.

THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Allegheny County Home is located on the line of the Chartiers railway and on the banks of Chartiers creek within seven miles of this city. The farm embraces 2[illegible]5 acres of fertile and well watered land, perfectly adapted for the purpose to which it is dedicated. One hundred and forty acres are underlaid with coal. The buildings stand on an eminence overlooking the Chartiers and from an observatory in the main building commanding a very extensive and magnificent view of the surrounding country. The main building has within the past year been remodeled, enlarged and beautified until it presents an imposing appearance. It has a front of 220 feet and runs back a depth of 134 feet. It can comfortably accommodate 325 inmates.

THE INMATES—CROPS.

On the 1st day of August the inmates numbered as follows: Adult males, 132; boys, 40. Female adults, 41; girls, 16; total, 229. The oldest inmate is a man 88 years of age and the youngest an infant aged one month and ten days. The health report is a most encouraging one there is not a single case of contagious disease in the Home. The annual average deaths is 30. Thus far this year there have been 18 deaths. Of the 18 who have died 8 were over 70 years of age, the oldest being 89 years. All the work on the farm is performed by the inmates under the direction of Mr. Jas. M. Porter, farmer for the Home.

The crops have been very good this year, far above the average, of wheat, oats, corn and grass. They expect to dig over 4,000 bushels of potatoes. The live stock on the farm consists of 8 horses, 17 cows and 75 hogs. The inmates are clothed with a view to neatness and comfort and are well fed. Their breakfast consists of bread, molasses, coffee, milk or tea as they may desire, and the supper is about the same. The dinner is made up of meat, except on Friday, potatoes with bean or rice soup, cabbage, or some other seasonable vegetables.

HEATING APPARATUS—WATER.

The main building is heated by steam throughout. The laundry is a model one; the washing machine is run by steam power. The water for the institution is pumped from Chartiers creek into a reservoir on the hill back of the Home. There is one matter that should at once command the attention of the officers Unless some provision is made against fire there may be a shocking calamity to record one of these days. There is not a foot of hose in the building and no way provided for extinguishing a fire; no precaution whatever seems to have been taken to guard against such a calamity. They should at least secure a fire extinguisher or something of the kind. They have no watchman at night, so that a fire might get under considerable headway before it would be discovered.

In closing, credit should be given the Superintendent and Foreman for the taste displayed in ornamenting the grounds. They have many rare and beautiful flowers in full bloom. The Home is always open for visitors and they will always meet with a warm welcome. Allegheny county need never blush for its Home while it is as efficiently conducted as at this present writing.

* * *

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I, therefore, cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

TTS W Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Positively Painless, Safe and Pleasant,

Is Dr. Quincy A. Scott's method of extracting teeth. He is the most skillful surgeon dentist in the State, and never fails even in the most difficult cases Hundreds visit his large steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, every week, and all are delighted with his operations.

THE BEAVER DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the County Convention.

Excellent Nominations for the Different Offices Made.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

BEAVER, August 12, 1878.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day. Every district in the county was represented, there being two hundred and fifty-two delegates seated in the Convention. At eleven o'clock Mr. Charles B. Hurst, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, called the Convention to order, and appointed James A. Brady, Frank Crawford, J. C. Hays and F. Thompson, Secretaries.

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Samuel B. Wilson nominated for Permanent Chairman Mr. William B. Dunlap, which was unanimously agreed to. Upon taking the chair Mr Dunlap said: "Heretofore we have contended against great numbers, but like a band of brothers we could depend upon each other. Our opponents have been amazed at the struggle we have made. For the first time, perhaps for a quarter of a century, our opponents are divided, and this has led to a hope that we can win some of the offices, and has caused a spirited contest. I trust that the slander of our opponents that they have all the morality and decency of the country will be met and refuted by your action to-day." Mr. Dunlap continued his remarks which were received with applause.

The following Vice Presidents were named: Maj. Straub Cochran, Ennis C. Callan, N. Todd, John White, James Ransom, J. G. Minnis, Marmaduke Wilson. The temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent Secretaries. Mr. Dunlap, the President of the Convention, made an admirable Chairman and pushed the business immediately.

ASSEMBLY.

Nominations for Assembly were immediately called, and the following names were placed in nomination: Thomas Bradford of New Brighton, Dr. Grim of Beaver Falls, Tobias Hetchie of Freedom, Joseph E McCabe of Bridgewater, Dr. Thompson of Independence, Robert White of Chippewa, and William A. Thompson of Hopewell.

On a ballot being had, 127 necessary for choice. Thomas Bradford received 240; Joseph E. McCabe, 121; Tobias Hetchie, 103. The other candidates were withdrawn before balloting commenced. On a second ballot, Hetchie, 114; McCabe, 103; Thompson, 39, when a motion was made and adopted that the candidate having the highest number of votes be declared the nominee. On the next ballot Hetchie received 152 votes, and McCabe 92 votes.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Thomas Bradford the nominee for Assembly is the son of Benjamin Rush Bradford, once a candidate for President. He has been an active Democrat all his life, is well fixed in this world's goods and a man of very pleasing address. He is a member of the present Democratic State Committee. His election is considered pretty certain.

Tobias Hetchie of Freedom, is connected with the Excelsior Oil Works, is a warm, bright young blood, who made his maiden speeches for Tilden and Hendricks.

Following are the ballots for the remaining offices:

SHERIFF.

Mark Wisner	173
John McCullough	33
Isaac M. Reed	45

Mark Wisner, the nominee for Sheriff, is of the firm of Wisner, Wheeler & Scott, carriage manufacturers in Pittsburgh. He is considered one of the best men in Beaver county, and the disagreement among the Radicals for this office render it pretty certain that he will be elected.

TREASURER.

Major Charles Cheeny of Remington...182

Mr Charles Cheeney, the nominee for County Treasurer, is a native of Beaver county and has been a subscriber to THE POST since 1835. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, the Democracy of Beaver have done honor to themselves in placing him in nomination for the office of Treasurer. Mr. Cheeney is a man of commanding presence, at the same time of easy and gentle address. He will poll a large vote from all sides in Beaver and can hardly be defeated fairly.

The other candidates are as follows: Recorder, Capt. H. M. Donahoo of Beaver; Clerk of Courks, Abelard Whistler of Beaver Falls; Coroner, William H. Raymer of Beaver; Commissioners, A. J. Boyle of Chippewa and J. C. Ritchie of Hopewell; County Auditors, A. P. Sinkman of Borough township; Julius Smythe of Raccoon township; Poorhouse Director, Alexander Ewing of Raccoon; Trustees of the Academy, Robert Ramsey of Frankford; Charles Cahoun of Georgetown.

CONGRESS AND SENATORIAL.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman of the Convention to appoint Congressional and Senatorial conferees, without any reference or instructions for conferees.

Many of the Democrats favor the nomination of Mr. Clendenning of Lawrence, whilst others declare he will not run, and they favor the endorsement of Emerson.

As to State Senate, but one name was mentioned, and that was William B. Dunlap of Beaver. He certainly has a strong hold on the party in Beaver. District Attorney Buchannan is an efficient worker.

Mr. Sam Cameron, formerly of the old Ninth ward, was a member of the Convention. He has a large fruit farm near Beaver town. Mr. Patrick Mellan, formerly in business on Liberty street, was also in the Convention as a delegate. He lives opposite Rochester, on a fine farm he purchased some years ago. Mr. Dunlap will announce the conferees in a few days.

The Convention was the largest and best party convention ever held in Beaver county, and evinced a serious determination to win if quiet and effective work will accomplish the result. Mr. Dunlap, the chairman, gave great satisfaction by his fairness in the chair and everything went off smoothly.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the County Committee had a meeting, and organized by re-electing Mr. C. B Hurst Chairman, and Frank Crawford and S R. Kennedy Secretaries.

J. C.

THE MINGO ACCIDENT.

A Coroner's Verdict and That's the End of It.

A Coroner's verdict is about the same thing all the world over, no matter what may be the subject or question investigated by such official. All of which is by way of introduction to the verdict on the Pan Handle accident near Mingo Junction, Here it is:

I, Samuel Stephens, Coroner of said county of Jefferson, Ohio, having been duly notified that a number of persons, whose bodies were found at a wreck one mile west of Mingo station, on the P., C. & St. L. railway, on the 7th day of August, 1878, went to the above named place and found thirteen bodies, to-wit: John Curry, Fred. Grosse, Patrick Gannon, B. Miller, F. D Graham, Postal Clerk Johnson, Mr. Andrews, John Dugan, Mrs. Cullens, Mrs George McDonald, Mrs. John J. Haley and three others whose names are unknown. After having heard the evidence and examining the bodies, I do find that the above named persons came to their deaths by reason of section 2 of No. 13 freight train, eastbound, running on No. 6 fast mail train's time, thereby colliding and causing the deaths of the above named persons.

Given under my hand and signature this 12th day of August, A. D. 1878.

SAMUEL STEPHENS, Coroner.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

A Young Man Shot While Gathering Peaches in an Orchard.

William McNutt, a resident of Hustonville, was shot and almost instantly killed yesterday by some unknown person It appears that McNutt and three companions, who were out riding, alighted from their vehicle and entered the peach orchard of John and James Tannehill, in Cecil township, to procure some peaches to eat on their way home. No sooner had they jumped the fence than a shot was fired, the ball striking McNutt in the left breast and penetrating his heart. He, however, managed to reach the vehicle before he expired. It is alleged that the shooting was done by Mr. Tannehill, an old and much respected citizen of the county. McNutt was twenty-seven years of age and was esteemed by all who knew him.

Repairing Agricultural Implements.

The firm of A. B. Smith & Co., of 41 Federal street, Allegheny, not only repairs promptly and cheaply the Smith Rowers and Reapers but agricultural implements of every character. Only the best of hands are employed, thus insuring good workmanship. Their facilities are now greatly enlarged, and they find no trouble to accommodate a very large number.

[From N. Y. Weekly Sun's Answers to Correspondents.]

To several Baltimore readers of the *Sun*.—We believe the Louisiana Lottery more honest than the Royal Havana. Postmaster General Key visited Havana not long ago, and if the Washington journals are worthy of belief, became satisfied that there was something wrong about the drawings. Of the Kentucky we know nothing.

w&s

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of the closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales.*
Pa. R. R.	32½	32⅝	4,017
Reading	17¼	17⅜	2,799
P., Titus & Buf.	3⅞	4	...
Lehigh Valley	39½	39⅝	100
U. Cos of N. J.	126½	127	....
Cen. T.	38	39	....
Allegheny V'y 7 30s	107	108	....
Pgh ,Cin. & St. L. 7s	88½	89½	......

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Gold opened at 100⅝ and closed at 100¾. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing rates 2@2¼ per cent and flat. Governments strong. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet and steady. The stock market displayed considerable buoyancy in the early part of the day, and prices advanced ½@2¼ per cent. At second call there was a reaction of ¼@⅜ per cent., but towards the close a recovery took place in many stocks and the market left off strong. Northwest preferred was a feature in the late dealings and sold up to 6-¾.

Transactions aggregated 127,000 shares, of which 58,000 were Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwestern common, 17,000 preferred, 13,000 St. Paul common, 17,000 preferred, 3,700 Lackawanna, 2,000 Michigan Central, 1,600 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 2,300 St. Joseph and 9,000 Western Union.

Close—Money closes easy at 1½@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Customs receipts $485,000 The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $291,000. Clearings, $13,000,000. Sterling Exchange on New York, 484½. Sight exchange on New York, 489.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107⅝	5-20s,'65	102½
5-20s,'67	105	5 20s,'68	107
New 5s	106¼	New 4½s	104⅜
New 4 per cts.	100¾	10-40s, coups..	109½
10-40s	106½	Currency 6s	119⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	35	Tennessee new	33⅜
Virginia new.	20	Virginia, old..	21
Missouri 6s	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	91½	C. C. C. & I.	23½
Quicksilver	12½	N. J. Central	34½
Do preferred.	30½	Rock Island	13¾
Pacific Mail	16¼	St. Paul	39⅝
Mariposa	1	Do preferred.	68
Do preferred.	1	Wabash	13⅛
Adams Ex	104½	Ft. Wayne	94
Fargo Ex	89	Terre Haute	1¾
American Ex.	47	Do preferred.	2¾
U. S. Ex	44	O. & M.	7½
N. Y. Central	10½	C. & A.	84
Erie	17⅜	Do preferred.	102
Do preferred.	30	Del. & Lack	54
Harlem	138	A. & P. T. Co	26
Mich. Central	65⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	126½	B. & Q.	11⅛
Union Pacific	64¼	H. & St. Joe	1⅛
Lake Shore	64¼	Central Pacific	106
Illinois Central	84¼	Union	106
C. & P	79½	Land Grants	104⅝
N. W. C.	35½	Sinking Fund	102
Do preferred.	66⅝		

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, August 14.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; account, 94 11-16; 4½s, 106⅜; 5-20s '67, 106; 10-40s, 110¾; new 5s, 107½. Illinois Central, 86; Pennsylvania Central, 33; Reading, 17; Erie, 17¾; preferred, 32½. Refined petroleum 9¾d. Calcutta Linseed 50s 6d@50s 9d.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes 110f 90c. Exchange on London 25f 21½c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—Cotton tending down at 6 9-16@6 13-16d; sales of 7,000 bales; American sales 6,000 bales; speculation 1,000 bales; receipts, 8,250 bales; American, 200 bales. American lard, 39s. Bacon, long cut, 33s; short cut, 36s. Fine American Cheese 44s. Linseed oil 28s. Turpentine 22s 9d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, August 13.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British corn trade the past week, says: Reports regarding the yield of wheat are various, but generally speaking the harvest promises an improvement on last year's. There are several districts, particularly Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and parts of Essex where opposite opinion obtains and complaints are rife of badly filled ears to blight and rust. Farther North appearances improve. In Lancashire and Yorkshire crops look healthier and heavier than for some years. In Scotland and Ireland there are equally favorable hopes. Conflicting accounts are received regarding the sown crops, which will not leave much to be desired although it has suffered from flood and drought.

Very few samples of new wheat have appeared, and until supplies come in more freely little can be said regarding the quality. An occasional parcel was shown in Mark Lane for which growers demanded fancy prices, but business will probably settle down into its ordinary course this week. Supplies of old are necessarily very light with such moderate inquiry as is to be expected during harvest time. Prices have undergone no quotable change. Imports of foreign wheat into London were very moderate, Friday's return showing only 9,510 quarters. There was a decided improvement in trade, especially American descriptions, for which ready sale was experienced at one shilling increase and in some instances a greater advance. Much of Russian wheat recently imported arrived in a heated, unsaleable state. Advices from St. Petersburg indicate a very large proportion of granaried stocks which is in a defective condition and almost certain to heat during a summer voyage. It is probable prices will rule low for this class of wheat for some time to come. The somewhat unsettled weather and continued continental demand for wheat both here and in America have imparted a firmer tone to the trade. Values have improved from six pence to a shilling for cargoes off the coast and for shipment. Maize is nearly six pence dearer. Barley unsettled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, August 14, 1878.

Business moved in the usual groove to-day, with no features to mention. The volume of transactions was about average at unchanged prices, except in a very few articles. Considering the season and the general depression, dealers try to be satisfied with the condition of the market, not expecting any marked changes until a general revival and activity take place, holding that the markets will be depressed when manufacturing and other industries are dull, as the people have not the money to buy, wages ruling very low. Considering all things, however, the markets may be said to be fair.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

There was a moderately active business done in this line, but the general complaint is the small margins of profit realized. Stocks in most articles are so large that prices rule easy and the market is weak. Potatoes are in liberal supply and the market is tending downward. Very low prices are predicted in the near future as there have been good crops. Butter is firm owing to a fair demand and light stock, which remark will also apply to eggs. Apples continue very weak, owing to the large supply. There is very little doing in poultry. A very large business is being transacted in fresh fruits, but so large are the receipts that prices are weak and have a downward tendency.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 50; common, 50c@$1 00; small and inferior, 40@50c.

BEANS—Prime navy, $1 90@2 00; medium, $1 75@1 80.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@16c; choice solid, 14@16c; medium grades, 7@10c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 7½@7¾c, jobbing; 7@7¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per lb; in pails, 7½@8c,

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c ⅌ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2 lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Blackberries, 60@70c per bucket; watermelons, $15 00@20 00 per 100; peaches, $1 50@2 00 per box; plums, $2 00@2 50 per bushel; pears, $2 00 per bushels; cantelopes, $5 00@6 00 per hundred; pineapples, $1 25@1 50 per dozen.

POTATOES—From store, $1 25@1 75; on track, 50@55c. Sweets—Jerseys, $5 50@6 00; Baltimore, $4 50@5 00; Southern, $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 75c@$1 00 per box; cucumbers, 75c@1 00 per box; onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade is picking up a little, but the improvement is slow. Receipts continue liberal, especially in corn and oats, which keeps prices low. Flour is fairly active with prices firmer.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat Choice amber and red old $1 00@1 05; white $1 05@1 08; new prime red and amber 90@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 45@47c; high mixed, 43@45c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@30c; mixed 26@27c.

Rye—No. 1, 55@56c; new 52@54c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@57c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $7 00@9 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt, $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery trade continues unchanged in the main, and prospects are good for a further improvement. The demand for sugars is constantly increasing, with prospects that the demand will continue to increase. Coffees are also firm. Provisions satisfactory.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	⅌ lb
Fancy Rio...20	@21 c
Choice Rio...19	@19½c
Prime Rio....	@18½c
Good Rio....	@17½c
Ordinary Rio 16	@17 c
Java.........25½	@27½c
Roasted Coffees.	
Rio in papr's.19	@20½c
Rio in bulk..17	@20 c
Java in pap's 27	@30 c
Java in bulk.29	@30 c
Teas.	
Young Hyson.25c	@$1 00
Gunpowder...35c	@1 00
Imperial.......30c	@ 80
Japan........25c	@ 75
Oolong........28c	@ 80
Souchong.....25c	@ 75
Rice.	
Cho'e Carolina	@8½c
Prime	7½c
Rangoon	7¼c
Starch.	
Gloss	6¼@8 c
Cornstarch	7½@8½c
Spices (whole).	
Cloves	45@ c
Allspice	18@20 c
Cassia	28@32 c
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05
Pepper	15@16 c
Syrups.	
Choice maple fiv'rd	46c
Prime " "	45c
Choice sugar syrup	48c

Prime sugar syrup	45c
Good do do	40c
Good molasses	42c
Black " "	28c
Sugars.	
Standard A..	@ 9½c
Off. A	@ 9¼c
Ex. C	8⅝@ 8¾c
Ref Yellows. 8	@ 8½c
Molasses do.. 7	@ 7½c
Cut loaf	@10⅝c
Crushed	@10½c
Powdered	@10½c
Granulated	@ 9⅞c
N. O. Molasses.	New.
Strictly ch	50@ c
Strictly prime	48@ c
Prime	45@ c
Fair	40@ c
Soaps.	
Irish soap, ⅌ box	$3 90
S. S. Star, ⅌ box	6 65
Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 50
Do N.Y. city, ⅌ bx	5 25
Extra olive do	8 00
German mottled do	5½c
California, ⅌ box..	4 20
Soda.	
Bi-carb in kgs.3¾	@4 c
Do as'ted pap's	5½c
Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Candles.	
Star, full w'ght	13 c
Stearine	10½@11c
Mould	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

S. C. hams, 18 to 20 lbs av. large	12
Do 14 to 18 lbs	12½
Do extra 10 to 14 lb	12¾
Shoulders, s. c.	7¼@
Bre'kf'st bcn.	9½@
Dried beef in sets	15
do all flats	13½
do r & nkls.	17
Beef tongues sugar cured ⅌ doz	6 75
Bacon shoulders, ⅌ lb	7
B, short r sides, do.	8
B, clear sides, do..	8¼

Mess pork	11 75
Do. short cut	45
Pcs. in bbl	12 00
Lard, p. l. in t'rces ⅌ lb	8¼
Do., ½ bbls, ⅌ lb	8¾
Do, ref'nd in t'rcs.	8¾
" " ½ bbls	9¼
" " bk'ts	9¾
Do. in 2-lb tea pots.	10½
" 5-lb coffee do.	10½
" in 3-lb pails	11
" 5-lb "	10¾
" 6-lb "	9⅝

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—⅌ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ⅌ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ⅌ doz, $2 40; tomatoes do, $1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 75.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ⅌ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ⅌ lb, 45@50c; mixed, 35@45c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ⅌ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $25; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $11; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 mediam mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ⅌ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 90; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ⅌ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ⅌ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ⅌ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ⅌ mat; Valenties, 9½c ⅌ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ⅌ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples. 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ⅌ box, $7 00@8 00. Lemons—Malaga, $9 00@11 50. Coaconuts, $5 00@6 00 ⅌ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ⅌ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra No. 1 lard oil (winter) 62c; No. 1 do, 58c; No. 2 do, 53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; gasoline, 85° to 88° for gas machines, 25c; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 54c; yellow do, 53c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ⅌ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Standard city, 14@15c; poor to choice, 10@17c; imported malt and wine, 50@55c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, August 14, 1878.

Crude ruled lower to-day and the market remained quiet. Refined weak and depressed.

CRUDE.

United, $1 01@1 01¼; shipment, $1 21@1 21¼.

REFINED.

New York, 10½c; Philadelphia, 10¾c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 00; country, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, August 15.—Market opens firm at $1 00⅝ bid.

PARKERS, August 14.—Market steady at $1 01¼ bid.

OIL CITY, August 14.—Market quiet at $1 01¼ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—AUGUST 14—Cotton quiet at 11 15-16@12 1-16; sales 184 bales; futures firm; sales 35,000 bales. Flour—receipts, 14,000 barrels; sales 21,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 30@4 00; common to good $4 05@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; common to good Ohio, $4 00@5 75; common to choice extra St. Louis $4 00@7 00; Minnesota patent process good to XX $6 25@8 50. Wheat advanced 1@2c; receipts, 326,000 bushels; sales 434,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 13; No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee $1 20; ungraded red $1 13¾, No. 2 do $1 13@1 14; steamer do $1 11@1 11½; ungraded amber $1 05; No. 2 do $1 13@1 14; steamer do $1 11@1 11½; ungraded white $1 15@1 18; No, 2 do $1 16; steamer No. 1 do $1 19@1 19½; amber Michigan $1 15. Rye quiet and firm at 63@65c. Barley and malt firm. Corn—fair business and advanced ¼@¾c; receipts, 179,000 bushels; sales, 410,000 bushels; ungraded 45@49½c; No. 3 47@47½c; steamer 48@49c; No. 2 49½@50c; western yellow 51c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 38,000 bushels; sales, 48,000 bushels; rejected 30c; No. 3 white 30c; No. 2 31½c; No. 2 white 32½@32¾c; No 1 32½@32¾c; No. 1 white 36c; western mixed 30@33½c; white western 31½@35½c Hay and hops dull. Coffee quiet and firm. Molasses and sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum quiet and firm $1 00@1 01½. Tallow steady. Rosin dull at 37½@42½c. Turpentine dull. Eggs steady; Canada and western 14@14½c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Bueno Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 20@21½c; California 20@21c; common 19½@21c. Wool firm; domestic 28@42c; pulled 18@36c; unwashed 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Pork quiet and firm at $11 05@11 37½. Beef quiet. Cutmeats firm. Bacon—long clear $6 87½; s. c $7 00@7 12½; pickled hams $11 50. Lard firm; prime steam $7 82½@7 95. Butter firm; western 6@23c. Cheese firmer at 5¼@7½c. Whisky firmer at $1 08½@1 09. Metal market unchanged.

Chicago—AUGUST 14.—Flour very firm, holders are asking higher rates and buyers holding off. Wheat excited and higher unsettled and active; No. 1 red winter $1 02@1 02½; No. 2 $1 00⅛ cash; $1 01 September; No. 2 Chicago spring old $1 05@1 06, new $1 02½ cash; $1 02@1 02½ August; sales $1 00@1 05; August 96½c September; 95⅝ October; old No. 3 88@89c; new 87½c; rejected 65c. Corn—demand fair and prices higher; 39⅝c cash September. Oats in good demand at full prices at 22½c cash August; 22¾c September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet firm and higher for cash o'd 97c; new $1 16½@1 17 cash. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates and unsettled at $10 70@10 75 cash; $10 75 September; $10 85 October. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates at $7 67½@7 70 cash October; $7 70 September. Bulkmeats easier at 5⅝@7c. Whisky at $1 06. Receipts—Flour 6,000 barrels; wheat, 141,000 bushels; corn 413 000 bushels; oats, 153,000 bushels; rye, 27,000 bushels; barley 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,300 barrels; wheat, 47,000 bushels; corn 236,000 bushels; oats 102,500 bushels; rye, none; barley, 200 bushels.

Toledo—AUGUST 14.—Wheat opened strong, closed easier; No. 2 white Wabash $1 11½; No. 3 do, $1 10; No, 1 white Michigan $1 10 asked, $1 09½ bid; extra white Michigan $1 11 asked, $1 10½ bid; amber Michigan, spot, $1 05¾; seller August, $1 05; seller September $1 02½; No. 2 amber Michigan 99c; No. 1 red winter spot $1 04½; seller August $1 04; seller September $1 02½; No. 3 red 96½@97c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 04½; rejected Wabash 91c; western amber $1 02; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 05½. Corn steady; high mixed 43½c; No. 2, spot, 43½c; seller September 42c; rejected 41¾c; damaged 37c. Oats steady; No. 2 spot 24½c; seller August 24c. Freights firm. Wheat to Buffalo 2c; corn to Buffalo 1¾c; wheat to Oswego 4½c; corn to Oswego 4c. To Kingston—wheat 4½c; corn 3¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 128,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1 10½; amber Michigan spot $1 05; seller August $1 04; seller September $1 02½; No. 2 red winter spot $1 04½; seller August $1 03½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 04; western amber $1 02. Corn steady; No. 2 spot 43½c; seller August 43c; rejected 40¾c.

Cincinnati—AUGUST 14.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 11½c. Flour strong and higher; family $4 50@5 75. Wheat active, firm and higher at 97c@$1 05; receipts 35,000 bushels; shipments 23,000 bushels. Corn dull and prices a shade lower at 41@42c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 22@26c. Rye in good demand at 57@58c. Barley quiet and firm, No. 2 fall at $1 08@1 10. Pork quiet at $11 25 bid; $11 50 asked. Lard quiet; current make $7 62½; kettle $8 25@9 00. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders $5 90; closing at $5 75 asked, buyers August; short rib $6 95 cash; $7 00 buyers, September; 57,000 pounds sold at $7 25 September; short cut $7 12½. Bacon in good demand and a shade higher at $6 25@7 62½@7 87½. Whisky in good demand and prices a shade higher at $1 05. Butter firm and unchanged. Linseed dull at 50@51c. Hogs—demand fair and prices higher; common $4 25@4 50, light $4 30@4 65; packing $4 40@4 75; butchers' $4 75@4 95. Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 355 head.

Philadelphia—AUGUST 14.—Flour firm, higher and inactive; superfine $3 00; extra $3 50@4 00; Pennsylvania family $5 50@6 00; Minnesota family $6 50@7 00; patent and high grades $7 00@9 00 Rye flour $2 75@3 00. Cornmeal $2 75 Wheat quiet and firm; red $1 05@1 08, amber $1 07@1 08. Corn firm and higher; yellow 52@52½c; mixed 48@48½c. Oats dull, weak and lower; white western 30@33c; western mixed 28@30c. Rye firm and unchanged at 58@61c. Provisions dull; mess pork $11 50. Beef India mess $17 50@18 00. Smoked shoulders 6½c; salt do 5¾@6c; hams 12@13c; pickled 10@11c; green 8c. Lard unchanged; loose butchers' $7 75; city kettle $8 25. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras 18@19c; Western Reserve 12@14c Cheese steady; western choice 6¾@7c. Petroleum weak; refined 10¾c; crude 8@8¼c. Whisky dull at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 3,100 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 68,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels.

St. Louis—AUGUST 14.—Cotton steady and unchanged; offerings light; middling 11⅜c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall 94½@96c cash; 93¼@94½c August; 94½@95c September; 97½c October; No. 3 red fall 91c cash. Corn stronger; for No. 2 mixed 36c cash; 36¾c September; 38c October. Oats higher; No. 2 21½@21⅝ cash and August. Barley firmer at 50½c bid cash; 54c bid September. Whisky higher at $1 06. Pork quiet at $11 45@11 50. Lard quiet; $8 00 bid for winter. Bulkmeats dull and nominal at $5 87½, 7 00@7 25. Bacon quiet at $6 12½, 6 25, 7 62½, 7 75 7 87½@7 90. Sugar cured hams $12 15. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 103,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat 9,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Milwaukee—AUGUST 14.—Flour in good demand and quiet. Wheat opened and advanced ⅜c and closed firm; No 1 Milwaukee hard, old, $1 16; No 1 Milwaukee, old, $1 15; No. 2 do $1 09½; August $1 09½; September $1 00¾; October 99¼c; No. 3, old, 93@96c. Corn—No. 2, 39¼c. Oats quiet and active; No. 2 new 22½c. Rye firmer; No. 1 52c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring new cash $1 12; new September $1 31@1 32. Provisions quiet and firmer. Pork $10 82 cash and August. Lard—prime steam $7 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels.

Boston—AUGUST 14.—Flour in good demand and firm; superfine western $3 00@3 50; common extra $4 25@4 75; Wisconsin extra $4 50@5 25; Minnesota extra $5 25@6 25; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 00@5 50; Illinois $5 25@5 75; St. Louis $5 00@6 75; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota $6 50@8 25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 54@56c; extra yellow 57@58c; steamer 51@52c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 39@43c; No. 2 white 37@37½c; No. 3 white 35½@36c; mixed 33@37c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; corn, 42,000 bushels wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 barrels.

Louisville—AUGUST 14.—Cotton firm at 11½c. Flour firm; extra $3 25@3 50; family $3 75@4 00; No. 1 $4 75@5 00; fancy $5 00@5 50. Wheat firmer; red 90c; amber and white 95@97½c. Corn dull; white 44c; mixed 40c. Oats dull; white 24c; mixed 22½c. Rye quiet at 50c. Hay firm at $9 00@12 00. Provisions firm. Pork $11 50. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce $9 25; kegs $10 25. Bulkmeats firm at $6 00, 7 12½@7 37½. Bacon firm and in good demand at $6 37½, 6 50, 7 62½@7 87½. Sugar cured hams $12 75@13 75. Whisky higher at $1 05. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

New Orleans—AUGUST 14.—Cotton nominal; sales at 5@7c; ordinary 9¾c; good 10⅝c; low middling 10¾c; middling 11¼c; good 12c. Receipts net 107 bales; gross 107 bales; exports coastwise 520 bales; stock 2,500.

Oswego—AUGUST 14.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 17; new red and State $1 03@1 07; white $1 08@1 12. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; mixed State 30c; white 22c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Business fairly active with package houses. Cotton goods in steady demand and very firm. New York mills shirtings will be advanced 2½c to-morrow. Prints in good demand. Ginghams and dress goods fairly active Men's wear woolens quiet. Foreign goods in better request.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1878.

CATTLE.

In consequence of the favorable advices from the east and a light run, the market was active since our last report, and prices as compared with last Wednesday have advanced on all grades. Among those on sale were some prime Kentucky cattle, which brought $5 50. Although the receipts were more liberal to-day advance prices were maintained, and a general good feeling prevailed. The ruling quotations were as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs beeves	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs beeves	4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do	4 00@4 25
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 00@3 50
Bulls, cows and stags	2 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The market for sheep was even worse than last week. Notwithstanding the light receipts the supply was in excess of the demand, and prices may be quoted somewhat lower. The advices from the East were not encouraging. We quote:

Prime, 100 to 110 lbs	$3 90@4 10
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	3 65@3 80
Fair, 80 to 95 lbs	3 35@3 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 25

Lambs were selling at 3½ to 5 cents per pound as to quality.

HOGS.

During the last three days of the past week the supply was unequal to the demand and prices advanced 10@20 per cent. On Monday the market was weaker owing to an increased supply, but there was no material change in prices. To-day the run was light and the market was fair. See quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 90@5 10
Yorkers	4 20@4 65

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, August 12, 1878.

CATTLE.

The supply to-day was much larger than last Monday, though the average quality was not so good. The great proportion consisted of common and medium grades grassers, and while for these the market was exceedingly dull, with quite a number left over unsold, prime to extra butcher cattle, of which the supply was very small, brought an advance as compared with this day week. With the exception just noted, however, the market opened dull, dragged all the way through, and at the close there was quite a number remaining unsold. Prime to extra butcher cattle brought 5½@6c; medium to good, 4¾@5¼c; common to fair, 4@4½c; fat cows, 3@3½c; common grass bulls, 2@2½c; veals, 4@5¼c; fresh cows quotable at $35 00@50 00 ⅌ head, as to quality.

SHEEP.

There was quite a heavy supply of sheep and the market was in consequence dull. The supply of lambs was large and the quality mostly common, and while the offerings of sheep were by no means large, there was not much inquiry. Prices on all grades ruled lower. Lambs may be quoted at from 3½ to 5c per lb.

HOGS.

The market for hogs was slow. They were quoted in a retail way at 4½@5c.

New York—AUGUST 14.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,860 head; market irregular in the morning and closed weak at a decline of ¼@½c ⅌ lb on common to prime steers; some extra steers taken for export at a high mark; Texas and Cherokee cattle 6¾@7¾c, native steers 8@10¼c, with 4 cars fancy Kentucky steers, 1,660 lbs average, taken for export at $1 00 ⅌ head less than 10½c; exporters used 600 head fat steers at 9½c ⅌ lb less 75c ⅌ head to 10½c less $1 00 ⅌ head, the inside price for 4 cars choice Ohio steers and the outside figure for 4 cars fancy Kentucky; about 800 head steers now wait shipment here. Sheep—Receipts for two days, 5,380 head; market fair at 4¾@6c ⅌ lb for lambs and 3¼@5c for sheep, the outside figure for 1 car load Ohio sheep, 115 lbs average. Swine—Receipts for two days. 9,150 head; 6 cars for sale alive and 1 car sold $4 70 ⅌ 100 lbs; quoted at $4 65@4 75.

Chicago—AUGUST 14.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 3,700 head. Market dull and 10c lower; prime shipping $4 70@4 75; medium $4 50@4 60; good light $4 40@4 50; double good light $4 40@4 50; chiefly $4 50; mixed and rough $4 00@4 30; chiefly $4 20@4 30; closing weak; some rough unsold. Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,300 head; export cattle in good demand and steady; sales $5 00@5 40; fair to good shipping steers a shade lower $4 00@4 65; butchers' quiet and weak; cows $2 10@3 50; bulls $2 00@2 50; Western cattle scarce; sales $2 90@3 70; Texans $2 80@3 30. Sheep—Receipts, 780 head; shipments 400 head; no better sales $2 70@5 12½.

St. Louis—AUGUST 14.—Cattle fairly active and a shade higher; prime to choice native shipping steers $4 85@5 12½; fair to good native shipping steers $4 40@4 75; native butchers' steers $3 50@4 40; oxen $3 50@4 00; cows and heifers $2 50@3 50; grass Texans steady and unchanged; steers $2 00@3 35; cows $1 75@2 60; receipts 2,700 head. Hogs active, firm and higher; Yorkers and Baltimore $4 40@4 60; packing $4 40@4 60; butchers' to fancy $4 65@4 85; receipts 3,100 head. Sheep—export grades lower at $4 00@4 50; others unchanged; receipts, 2,100 head.

Buffalo—AUGUST 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,618 head. Market opened active and ¼c higher for best grades, but closed lower, offerings generally good quality; sales choice to best steers $5 00@5 50; good shippers $4 70@4 90; medium $4 40@4 60; common $4 00@4 25; light butchers $3 90@4 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head; market dull and slow, prices firm; sales fair to good western sheep $3 50@3 75; good shippers averaging 120 to 140 lbs in request at $5 00@5 25; western lambs $4 75.

Watertown—AUGUST 13.—Beef cattle—receipts, 9,498 head; market firmer for western cattle; ¼c advance on last week's prices. Sales of choice at $7 50@7 75; extra $7 00@7 25; first quality $6 00@6 50; second quality $5 00@5 50; third quality $4 00@4 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts, 5,491 head; no improvement in lambs or sheep; some fine lots of old sheep sold at 2½@3c, but good lots sold at 5c, at which rate the bulk changed hands.

Indianapolis—AUGUST 14.—Hogs steady; fair $4 10@4 25; choice $4 30@4 40; extra heavy shippers $4 50. Receipts, 2,730 head; shipments, 400 head.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—AUGUST 14.—Wool—An active demand for combing and delaine fleeces, Other kinds move slowly and manufacturers are not disposed to operate to any extent, as their recent purchases supplied most of their wants now. It is generally believed that too high prices have been paid in the interior for new clip, and it requires close management on the part of holders to come out whole Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia XX and above, 36@38c; Michigan and Wisconsin quiet at 34@36c; combing and delaine, 39@45c, delaine being taken as fast as offered; pulled, super and extra, 28@42½c, mostly at 35@40c.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

There remains no improvement to chronicle in this department of trade either in the way of transactions or prices; the latter, as will be seen, have been changed in only one or two articles. Below we give the ruling quotations:

Bituminous coal and coke smelted from lake ores—	
No. 1 foundry	$19 00@21 00—4 mos.
No 2 foundry	18 00@19 50—4 mos.
Mill, red-short	18 00@19 00—4 mos.
Mill, neutral	16 00@17 00—4 mos.
Mottled, red-short.	17 00@17 50—4 mos.
Mottled, neutral	15 00@16 00—4 mos
White, red-short	17 00@17 50—4 mos.
White, neutral	15 00@16 00—4 mos.
Eastern coke iron smelted from native ores—	
Foundry	18 00@19 00—4 mos.
Gray forge	16 00@17 00—4 mos.
Anthracite—	
No. 1 foundry	19 00@20 00—4 mos
No. 2 foundry	18 00@19 00—4 mos
Mill, red short (Cornwall)	@20 50—cash
Mill, neutral	16 00@17 00—4 mos.
Charcoal—	
No. 1 foundry	23 00@26 00—4 mos.

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POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
R. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 8, 1878.

NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 17TH INTS., inclusive, for furnishing the county, for use of Court House and Jail, twenty thousand bushels, more or less, good merchantable lump coal, delivered on sidewalk at Court House, at such times and in such quantities as the County Commissioners may direct For further information regarding the same apply at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

au8:—

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1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
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